SEPTEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2988.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1787.

WHEREAS the Eſtates hereunder mentioned, agreeable to the ſeveral Tax Laws of this Commonwealth, have been aſſeſſed, and made chargeable with the Payment of the ſeveral Sums of Money againſt them reſpectively placed, and the Owners have hitherto neglected to diſcharge the ſame, altho' the Time and Times for that Purpoſe given and limited by Law are long ſince expired: WE, the Commiſſioners of Taxes for Bucks County, therefore, purſuant to the ſaid Laws, do give this public Notice, that unleſs Payment of the ſaid Rates or Sums of Money be made within Three Months from the Date hereof, together with coſts of this Advertiſement, &c. unto NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, the ſaid Eſtates will be Sold, (or ſuch Parts of them as will be ſufficient) in Order to pay the ſame, with ſuch additional Coſts as will accrue.

NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,
WILLIAM BRYAN,
TIMOTHY TAYLOR.

Bucks County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

| | | County Tax for the years 1781. | | | 1782. | | | 1783. | | | 1785. | | | 1786. | | | Second Claſs Tax. | | | Fund. Tax. 1781. | | | State Mo. 1782. | | | Effective Sup. 1781. Specie. | | | State Mo. | | | Supplies. 1782. | | | 1783. | | | Funding Tax. 1785. | | | 1786. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FALLS Townſhip. | Acres. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Jonathan Kirkbride, | 4 | | | | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Lands late of Jacob Shallus, | 140 | | | | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Sarah Growden's life eſtate, | 400 | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Joſeph Few's ſnuff-mill, | | | | | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 16 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Colonel Farmer, | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 15 | 0 | | |
| Samuel Hillegas, | 190 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 3 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 11 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Joſeph Aſhton, | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 15 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| MILLFORD Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John Shellys, | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 18 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Michael Everhart, | 155 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 16 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Abraham Taylor, | 25 | | | | 0 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| TINICUM Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John Reed's late land, lot No. 2 | 110 | | | | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | | | | | | | 0 | 4 | 6 | | | | | | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 3 | 102 | | | | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | 102 | | | | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 5 | 102 | | | | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | 0 | 3 | 9 | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| 6 | 170 | | | | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 0 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| 7 | 155 | | | | 0 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 0 | 6 | 9 | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| 8 | 137 | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| 9 | 222 | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | 0 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Henry Stover, | 10 | | | | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | 0 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| NOCKAMIXON Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| James Morgan's land, | 250 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | 0 | 5 | 6 | | | | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 11 | | | 1 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Benjamin Holdren, for A. Erwin's eſtate, | 30 | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 3 | | | | | |
| John Cooper's land, | 50 | | | | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | 1 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 0 | | | | | | |
| David Marpole, | 50 | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| James Thatcher, | 50 | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 11 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Arthur Erwine, | 40 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BUCKINGHAM Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Samuel Pleaſants, | 71 | | | | 0 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | 5 | 12 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| SPRINGFIELD Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Michael Arnſt, | 50 | | | | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 4 | 6 | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| John Chapman, | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOUTHAMPTON Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lawrence Growden's eſtate, | 25 | | | | | | | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | 0 | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BENSALEM Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lands now or late in the tenor of Joſeph Siddell, | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 0 | | | | | | | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| HAVCOCK Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| Richard Backhouſe, Eſquire, | 230 | | | | | | | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 2 | | | | |
| John Rhoar, | | 0 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 12 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John Strawſnider, | 50 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 3 | 7 | | | | | |
| ROCKHILL Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thomas Mayberry, | 142 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | | | | |
| Charles Mayberry, | 125 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 6 | | | | | |
| Peter Boor, | 125 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 6 | | | | | |
| William Mayberry, | 243 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Paul Freed's eſtate, | 200 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 0 | | | | | |
| Peter Stover, | 75 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | | |
| Samuel Freed, | 150 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.*

*(Continued from our laſt.)*

BUT though America is a young country girl, ſhe is not juſt come out of the woods; ſhe has ſeen enough of the world to know ſomething of what is good for herſelf. It is true, my dear, grandam Britain has brought thee up, and taught thee many good things---but thou muſt not always go in leading-ſtrings; thou art now *of age*---Beſides the old lady is whimſical and childiſh; and ſhe has not yet forgot the laſt ſquabble, when ſhe diſputed thy age and ſent thoſe greedy lawyers with their ſurly conſtables to ſeize thy eſtate; and in mere ſpite ordered her hunters to kill thy ſheep, and burn thy houſes. She went deep in debt to pay theſe fellows; and ſhe expects to drain thy pockets by this trumpery, of which ſhe has ſent ſo many boat-loads. Pray, my dear, pull off that *big, ugly hat*; it looks like a market-baſket; it hides thy pretty face, and ſnowy neck; and makes thy head twice too big for thy body. That *naſty, heavy cuſhion* will give thee a bad head-ache in the hot ſun, and the wretched hyſterics, that makes thee peeviſh and low-ſpirited—what with the powder and a heap of lard, it may fill thy head with vermin—Tear off that load of horſe-hair, fooliſhly called a *biſhop*, from thy back—Thy grannum wears it againſt rheumatic pains in her hips; and, for all I know, as an amulet againſt witch-craft, as ſhe is a little ſuperſtitious, and has great faith in wool-ſacks. (*a*) See, how you hobble with it—You cannot take one ſprightly ſtep in a cotillion----You look humpbacked and frightful----beſides, it will heat your innocent blood---nay, give you a dangerous fever; you may depend upon it, many pretty girls have fell victims to ſilly vanity. (*b*) Gallant Sileſia ſome years ago catched a dangerous cold by ſleighing to chriſtmas frolics in flimſy ſilk and bare necked. (*c*) Poor Corſica loſt her ſenſes by a ſilly pride, and after a long illneſs, in which ſhe was continually blooded and plied with nauſeous drugs, ſhe recovered, but ſo poor, that ſhe was obliged to go into ſervice. I am no churl, my dear---I will not order you the black cloth of Sparta, or the Highland plaid. No—thou art a wealthy heireſs, with 13 or 14 fine farms, and very wide outlets—dreſs, but with œconomy and taſte. Wear thy ſilk ſhoes in a carriage or on a clean pavement, but don't trape with them in muddy roads. I like that neat bonnet and white robe, you wear at meeting; it is an emblem of holy innocence. When you go to a ball, dreſs with ruffles, ribbons, and a feather or two; but don't encumber thy head with ſtreamers, and make it like a peacock's tail—I was often in pain for thee at the concert laſt winter, leſt a candle ſhould fall upon it, and burn thee up; ſuch a death would be dreadful, not ſo honorable as that of thy gentoo ſiſters, who go to heaven in the flames of a beloved huſband's funeral pile.

Thou art fond of tea in China cups—very well; but do not ſend away all thy ſilver for painted clay; buy rather a ſilver tea-pot; it can be melted in time of need. As for thoſe fine carpets, that coſt 20 and 50 pounds, I really wonder at thy ſilly taſte—are not thy flowery meads and blooming parterres ſuperior to all the wonders of Perſian looms? I have ſeen thee to ſimper on Frank Sprightly, who took thy part in the law-ſuit, and got a bloody noſe by the conſtables---He is a gallant man; be grateful and pay him well---but do not ſet thy heart upon him; he is too much of a courtier for thee---his fine ſword knot and embroidered coat ſuit better for royal dames. He has wrote ſome pretty novels; I have known harmleſs girls, by reading them, fall in love with him, and half break their hearts. Thy lands, my dear, yield plenty of fine products; take a pride in making a good cheeſe, and a nice pye; in wearing a cloak ſpun with thy own hands---deſpiſe thoſe flirts who are above ſuch valuable cares; thou wilt have time enough for innocent paſtime; for reading the Vicar of Wakefield, Mrs. Chapone, Thompſon, and other good books, and for acquiring every neceſſary accompliſhment. Make your people mind you; many of them are idle, licentious and intereſted---Order that fellow to ſtrip off his ruffles, and go into the workſhop; drive this toper from the tavern into the cornfield. Some of the tenants of your farms behave very ill. One had pawned his gun for rum and a ſcarlet jacket, and ſent to borrow one of your *guardian*, (*d*) to kill blackbirds and foxes with; but he like a man of ſenſe refuſed. His neighbour, that had ſuch a fine crop of wheat on his extenſive farm, paid you in money, that the other day would not buy a cucumber, (*e*) though it is now better. The tenant of your rich rice plantation (*f*) rides in a 400 pounds coach, and has a number of blacks in livery; but pays his creditors with a ſham-writing, called the pinebarren law. The rogue on the Iſland pays dollars with ſhillings, and would fain burn every perſon that ſwears or laughs at him. A ſturdy fellow on the green mountains (*g*) pretends that the farm is his own. Nay, the brave Mathias in the Bay, (*h*) who was ſo faithful in thy minority, and drove the whole gang of ſheriffs, conſtables and hunters into a pen--has been fighting for eight months with his own children and domeſtics; the poor man raves about money, deeds, notes, warrants, rum and fiſh---ſwears and prays by turns. Your woodmen and hunting parties have alſo drawn you into a quarrel with Lord Sebaſtian. (*i*) Your ſtep-brother, who took his grandam's part, and lives on your frontiers, (*k*) is not to be truſted.

I am ſorry, my dear girl, that your extravagance and careleſſneſs has brought you to poverty, diſgrace and danger. I ſaw you lately flaunting in a ſhabby ſilk gown without a pocket-handkerchief---what is worſe, you have been a gambler theſe ſeveral years---nay, you have paſſed falſe money. Your creditors are importunate, and threaten you. I entreat thee, by all that is dear and ſacred, be wiſe in time; recover every virtue; ſeek every noble grace---confide in thy *guardian*. (*l*) He is a man of ſenſe and experience---he has been thy faithful friend---he will take care of thy life, honor and fortune; and make thee one of the firſt ladies in the world.

A national taſte has a near connection with principles, ſentiments, and manners; and is therefore more or leſs congenial with the eſtabliſhed mode of government. Some amuſements and ornaments are too trifling even in abſolute monarchies---A great lord, who with airs of importance details the petty anecdotes of a court; when the king coughed; what he eat at ſupper, &c.---who deems the ſtep of a new minuet as important as a new manœuvre in tactics---ſuch a one is a deſpicable animal; a generous beggar would not envy him his gilded chain. Hence the ſame court differs extremely in different reigns---The courtiers of a great prince are ſtateſmen, generals, philoſophers and poets; men of genius, wit and elegant manners---a voluptuary, a petit-maitre, or a blockhead will be ſurrounded with fools, bachanalians, and gaudy butterflies. In republics almoſt every perſon has a hand in forming the government; and great numbers govern in their turn---manly, noble ſentiments are therefore neceſſary among all orders. What will become of a republic, when electors can be bribed with hams and punch; and their wives with gauze and fans---when the repreſentatives deem

(*a*) *Thoſe uſed for cuſhions in the Houſe of Lords.*
(*b*) *The Swediſh nation is brave, religious and gay; and was ſome time ago too fond of foreign modes--- a cauſe of great calamities.*
(*c*) *Corſica got deeply in debt to Genoa by ſilks, velvets, lace, &c. this cauſed a rupture with that Republic, and the final conqueſt by France. See Stuart's Pol. Oeconomy on banks.*
(*d*) *The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey lately petitioned Congreſs for the loan of ſome continental artillery.*
(*e*) *Pennſylvania and paper money.*
(*f*) *South-Carolina.*
(*g*) *Vermont.*
(*h*) *Maſſachuſetts.*
(*i*) *The back country people, and King of Spain.*
(*k*) *The refugees.*
(*l*) *Congreſs.*

Champain wine and a gold-headed cane principal ingredients of happineſs? You object, that I ſuppoſe an uncommon degree of depravity---no, but a mind that admires little things is incapable of what is great. *A child is not corrupt, becauſe it cries for ſugar plumbs and a rattle; but he is childiſh.* I have ſaid before, that men muſt be governed by adjuſting the balance of their paſſions. It would be abſurd to expect pure virtue and exalted patriotiſm in a majority of the beſt people---but with the ſame degree of probity, and in the ſame ſituation of life, one man is proof againſt a temptation, another not, merely from inequality of taſte. Weak people want many things, and long even for trifles---but a perſon who forms a juſt eſtimate of human life, is ſenſible that happineſs does neither depend on the multitude nor quantity of external objects. Some ſpecies of taſte have for objects order, ſymmetry, grandeur, ſyſtem, &c.---theſe are allied to very valuable intellectual faculties and moral ſentiments. I grant, that the view of a noble palace and a charming villa may ſhake the fidelity of a ſecond rate patriot; yet, if he is a man of real taſte, and does not deſire theſe objects merely from vanity and avarice, I will truſt him more than a landjobber or a beau. The man, who regards his wide marſhes only as a range for cattle, or the fop, who anxiouſly deliberates whether he ſhould have 13 *or* 14 *buttons on his coat*, deſerve not to be choſen guardians of the United States. Be a king in your amuſements, ſaid an excellent governor to his royal pupil, (*m*) and accordingly he does not turn buttons, nor, to kill time, deſtroy harmleſs animals; but he deſigns palaces and gardens, and ſuperintends works of genius. Americans, be republicans in your taſte: A principal advantage of wealth is *independency*, which ſets us above the power, humour, and even favour of others; obligation from worthleſs people is painful; and no generous perſon will burden his friends. Purſuit of wealth in this view is very laudable in America, and will not foſter vanity or avarice, becauſe a ſmall competency is ſufficient, and alſo entitles to a ſhare of political power.

Servile imitation of modes, otherwiſe indifferent, indicates a diffidence in our own judgment, or a want of ſpirit to eat and drink, dreſs, ride, build, as we pleaſe. --The moſt corrupt æras are therefore remarkable for a abſurd taſte, as I could eaſily prove from ancient and modern hiſtory, if I had more leiſure. An orderly neat œconomy, where all the parts are arranged in a ſyſtem, mutually ſupport and facilitate each other, and conſpire to produce eaſe, affluence, tranquility, pleaſure, cleanlineſs, elegance, is the work of a judicious, well-diſpoſed mind. Compare a neat farmer with a ſlovenly peaſant---The one has a continual regard to time and place; he plows and reaps at the very juncture; ſometimes he would not loſe an hour for many pounds; he chearfully expends money and labour on a diſtant but ſure profit; he tries valuable diſcoveries, without riſquing too much; what others throw away, or leave for a nuiſance, he converts into gold. He leads the murmuring brook in pleaſing mazes through the meadow, and ſprinkles the borders with lillies of the valley; by lopping and bruſhing his woods he gets plenty of fuel, and makes them beautiful parks; he drains an ugly, unwholeſome ſwamp, by forming an agreeable fiſhpond. He makes his little farm the ſeat of plenty, liberty, domeſtic bliſs.---Will not this man by proper inſtruction be a politician? has he not judgment, activity, a love of order, an independent ſpirit, a mind not wholly intent on gain, but blending in every thing the uſeful with the pleaſing? Conſcious that a farm cannot be managed without a proper arrangement of an hundred different affairs---muſt he not be deeply ſenſible, that the great and difficult affairs of a *grand republic ſhould be directed by a concert of wiſe and patriotic minds?* is he not neceſſarily *a federal man?* The large plantation of a ſloven is but a *mangled wilderneſs.* His extenſive fields, ill fenced and badly tilled, ſeldom yield half a crop; his meadow is overrun with *Indian graſs*; the cattle has broke down his fine peach orchard; the hogs have devoured his corn---ſome pannels of fence were bad, and he *did not think* they would get in juſt there; his cows loſt their heels by driving all winter in the ſnow; he loſt a fine crop of hay by loitering a day at the tavern, becauſe it was *only likely for rain*; his houſe is open and leaky, by which himſelf has got a ſevere rheumatiſm, and a pleuriſy carried off his wife. Will you believe that *this brute* can be a good citizen of *any free country*! Is not every thing about him *antifederal?* Has he half the ſagacity of a beaver? or half the ſenſibility of the ſwallow that neſtles under his ſhed, who, anxious to make a comfortable neſt for his mate and expected young ones, hunts round the country for ſuitable materials; goes and comes a thouſand times with a bit of clay, or a hair; and, after finiſhing with endleſs toil his little family manſion, makes the bridal bed with the down from his breaſt, thus bared to the piercing blaſt of March.

Wealthy Americans ought to devote a conſiderable portion of time to reading and converſation on political ſubjects, and polite learning. To promote national improvements in agriculture, manufactures, police, legiſlation, education of youth---is their duty, and ſhould be a pleaſure. Their œconomy ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by a ſolid, elegant, moral, patriotic taſte---Architecture, philoſophy, agriculture, ornamental planting, a generous, feſtive hoſpitality, become them well---*To lead the rural life in all its joy and elegance, ſuch as Arcadian ſong tranſmits from ancient uncorrupted times.* (*n*) When America ſhall have manufactures of her own, or be more able to buy the articles of coſtly apparel, gentlemen can with propriety wear ſplended dreſſes; at preſent a plain ſuit will do in a fine houſe, or elegant carriage. Excellent horſes can be raiſed in the country; and many articles of a phæton or coach are alſo American---Beſides, the greater number are not able to imitate this ſpecies of luxury. I am ſorry that ſo many gentlemen follow horſe-racing, and know the *genealogy of an Engliſh* horſe better than the *hiſtory of their own country*. Have they not read enough about this bad unhappy taſte in Chryſal, and ſo many Engliſh authors. What! an American with a great eſtate, whoſe ambition ſhould be *to figure in Congreſs*, running a horſe like *a ſilly boy*, and ſpending his time among *jockies and grooms*. Speed is not the firſt quality of a horſe---I admire beauty, ſtrength and valour---I love him, that faithful and valiant, carries me againſt the roaring battery and front of pointed bayonets; and though his noble breaſt is gored in blood, reſolves to conquer or die with me: I value him infinitely more than one who has won five hundred purſes and ſeen a thouſand foxes die.

I ſcorn to corroborate weak reaſoning with the higheſt authority; but good ſenſe on American intereſt may well be enforced by the ſentiments of Waſhington and Humphreys. (*o*)------

Angels might ſee with joy, the ſage
Who taught the battle where to rage,
Or quench'd its ſpreading flame;
On works of peace employ that hand,
Which wav'd the blade of high command,
And hew'd the path to fame.--------
Thy happy ſeat inſpires my ſong,
With gay perennial blooms,
With fruitage fair, and cool retreats,
Whoſe bow'ry wilderneſs of ſweets
The ambient air perfumes.------
Here lap'd in philoſophic eaſe,
Within thy walks, beneath thy trees,
Amidſt thine ample farms;
No vulgar converſe heroes hold,
But paſt or future ſcenes unfold,
Or dwell on nature's charms.------
O God, the ſource of light ſupreme,
Shed on our duſky morn a gleam,
To guide our doubtful way:
Reſtrain, dread power! our land from crimes,
What ſeeks? tho' bleſt beyond all times,
So querulous an age,
What means to freedom ſuch diſguſt?
Of change, of anarchy the luſt!
The fickleneſs and rage!
So ſpake his country's friend with ſighs,
To find that country ſtill deſpiſe
The LEGACY he gave; (*p*)
And half he fear'd his toils were vain,
And much that man would court a chain,
And live, through vice, a ſlave.

As this military poet well remarks, a querulous people will, by the luſt of anarchy, finally become ſlaves. Diſcontent with a good government gradually weakens its energy; conſequently multiplies the vices and diſorders, which are the ſources of miſery and future corruption; and either kindle a civil war, or bring on a foreign conqueſt---avarice, luxury, love of ſhew and diſſipation, pride, want of ſubordination, envy, reſentment, neceſſarily tear aſunder the bands of ſociety; and make it a bloody ſcene of contending parties, or an eaſy prey to other powers. I ſhall in due order prove that, without a powerful federal government, America may very ſoon experience ſuch calamities; at preſent I ſhall enquire into the cauſe of this querulous diſpoſition.

It is true, that people in ſome branches of trade, and ſome of the labouring claſs in towns, may with reaſon complain of hard times---but do we not hear the ſame complaint from independent farmers, who live in plenty, and can lay up a great part of the hard money they get in the markets? and from citizens, who can buy the beſt proviſions, dreſs, keep horſes, and build houſes? I ſcruple not to aſſign two peculiar cauſes of this diſcontent; *an immoderate fondneſs of wealth*; *and a deficiency of ſocial enjoyments*. The firſt cauſes, too often, needleſs toil, anxious cares, uneaſineſs for diſappointment, grief for trifling loſſes, envy, ſuſpicion, fear, deception, neglect of payment, vexatious lawſuits, &c. The dæmon of gold frequently blaſts the pleaſures of company; a number of people talk for hours about making money, dull trade, hard times---the flowing bowl does not exhilerate, but heats the paſſion for gain---inſtead of the chearful ſong and feſtive converſation, political complaints grow louder, and the hiſſing at taxes goes round the room---perhaps a bargain or ſome kind of ſwapping is propoſed, in which the unwary is ſure to be taken in. Taverns are in many places the only rendezvous of ſocial entertainments, and become ſcenes of rudeneſs and groſs debauch. Why cannot people entertain at their own houſes---good proviſion is plenty; leſs liquor would be uſed; the women would render the entertainment more decent and agreeable---It is cruel to confine them to domeſtic cares and the little chit-chat of the tea table; a generous man would certainly prefer the amuſements of which his wife and daughters may partake. The elegant ſong, the ſprightly dance, witty ſentimental plays, have the happieſt effect on ſocial and civil virtues. In theſe amuſements the imagination is enlivened, and many a *tender ſtring of the heart vibrates*; the cares of avarice, and the ſtings of vanity dare not intrude; people neither think of their hundreds and thouſands, nor do they compare their dreſſes---the girl who is moſt agreeable, who ſpeaks, ſings, dances the beſt, is moſt eſteemed, whether ſhe wears a ſilk---or a calliço gown; and the man of ſentiment and wit far eclipſes the *rich clown*, and the gaudy beau---This harmony of ſocial joy will not be diſturbed by the diſmal croaking of political ravens; it will not bear a ſingle harſh note of *trade, tax, exciſe, loan-office* and the like; even the dear word *money* is hateful here; the *ſplenetic dark bird of prey* is drove off to his *carrion, tender-laws, ſoldier's certificates, the lying ſcandalous gazette*, and the bowl of ſtinking grog. I pity and deſpiſe the man who is not affected by the genuine love ſong, the tender elegy, the military air, and patriotic ode. A girl of taſte will not marry a young fellow who is not delighted with the *highland queen, guardian angels*, and *why tarries my love?* (*q*) The beautiful elegy from Oſſian---*'Twas night, and on the hill of ſtorms*, might prevent many fatal family feuds. The ſimple, but very pathetic, *'Twas at the fearful hour of midnight*, may reclaim many a thoughtleſs vicious rake, and preſerve the virtue, honor, happineſs and life, of many fine young women. If early and happy marriages are of importance, the ſong, *When on thy boſom I recline*, is alſo very valuable. (*r*) What American can, without feeling himſelf more happy and virtuous, hear ſome of the ſongs made in the laſt war! Can any man be *anti-federal*, on hearing *how Montgomery fell?* where is the wretch, who can undermine by inſidious arts, or lawleſs liberty, the empire for which heroes have ſcaled the lofty walls of Quebec at the midnight hour of a Canadian December, and through eleven wounds breathed their generous ſouls on the ſnow of a dreary clime, far from wives, children and friends. (*s*)

*(To be Continued.)*

(*m*) Letters from an old man to a young prince, *the preſent King of Sweden.*

(*n*) *Thomſon's Autumns, page* 141.

(*o*) *Mount Vernon, an Ode inſcribed to General Waſhington, by Colonel Humphreys, Columbian Magazine for January*, 1787, *page* 246.

(*p*) *An indiſſoluble union of the ſtates under the federal head. His farewel letter to the ſtates.*

(*q*) *A new Song called the Pidgeon.*

(*r*) *The firſt verſe---"When on," &c.*
*Delighted ſtill to call thee mine,*
*To call thee mine for life;*
*I glory in the ſacred ties,*
*That debauchees and fools deſpiſe,*
*Of huſband and of wife.*

(*s*) *A Song on the death of Montgomery.*

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PETERSBURGH, May 8.

THE empreſs is at preſent engaged in a project of a very mighty and grand nature. It is to form three great canals. The firſt is deſigned to unite the Caſpian and White ſeas together, by means of a junction of the ſouth and north rivers called Kiltma.

The ſecond canal is to unite the Baltic and Caſpian ſeas together, by means of the rivers Wyrega and Hoſcha, which communicates with the lakes of Onega and the White lake.

The third object is to unite the Baltic and Black ſeas together by a double canal in White Ruſſia, which will open a communication between Cherſon, Peterſburgh and Riga. This double canal, if executed, will make one of the moſt uſeful and memorable enterpriſes in the reign of the empreſs.

VENICE, May 26.

The laſt diſpatches received here have given room for different reports which concern the ſecurity of our republic. We are informed that the Divan are reſolved to ſend a ſquadron as ſoon as poſſible into the Adriatic ſea, with troops to reinforce the land army of the Pacha of Romelia, acting againſt the rebel Pacha of Scutari. Though really this poſſibly may be the ſole purport of this expedition, yet our government has prudently reſolved to ſend the commiſſion of Generaliſſimo of the forces by land and ſea to the Chevalier Emo, in order that at all events he may be ready to defend the republic, as well againſt any enterpriſe the Ottoman ſquadron may attempt, againſt the Dey of Tunis. In the mean time the orders are renewed at the arſenal for the immediate equipment of a number of gallies of different ſizes.

PARIS, June 15.

Letters from Vienna mention, that the emperor has given certain military orders which have ſomewhat of an hoſtile appearance. The next poſt from Cherſon will likely bring us an account whether it was determined in the late Imperial interview to attack the Porte or not.

HAGUE, June 22.

The bold enterprize planned and executed by Lieutenant-Colonel Balneavis, does too much honour to his courage and preſence of mind, for us to omit mentioning the particulars of the occurrence. That officer, who had been ſuſpended by the States of Holland for having remained faithful to his oath, preſented himſelf (in conſequence of the orders of the Council of State) before Oudewater, to reſume his poſt, but they refuſed him entrance into the city. He got himſelf introduced however, diſguiſed in the habit of a peaſant, driving a cart loaded with greens. At a ſignal which he made to his brave ſoldiers, who were acquainted beforehand with his arrival, and who waited for him on the ramparts, they came to him, and, ſword in hand, forced the guard of the patriots, and introduced him into the city. He immediately marched with his troops to Col. Van Citters, the Commander of the city, who was ſtill in bed, and made him priſoner. The alarm being given, the officers in vain did every thing in their power to retain their men; one of them even was bold enough to force his way through the crowd, and preſented a piſtol to M. Balneavis, but was happily ſtopped in time and made priſoner, together with many others of his comrades, among whom they found a great number of French names. When Mr. Balneavis was ſure of them, he aſſembled all the ſoldiers in the city, to the number of about 600, including thoſe of the regiments of Stuart and Grenier, ſeized the magazines, out of which he took every thing he wanted, as well as the treaſure of the battalion; and, after having ſpiked the cannon, he went out with drums beating and colours flying.

The courage which this worthy officer ſhewed, by going, at the hazard of his life, to reſtore his brave ſoldiers to their lawful ſtandards, merits the greateſt praiſe, and it is not doubted but the States-General will acknowledge this important ſervice properly. In the mean time the faction look upon this conduct in a very different light, and are highly exaſperated at loſing their troops, and thus having their party become daily weaker. They have offered 2000 ducats to any one who will bring them Lieutenant-Colonel Balneavis.

June 26. We think it a confirmed matter that the Court of France has adviſed the Penſionaries to ſettle their diſputes, adding, that ſhe had made an alliance with the Union, and would not meddle in the affairs of any ſingle province.

The patriots go off faſter and faſter. All the regiment of Waldeck, and thoſe of the marines, (of which Salm is the Chief) who were in garriſon at Gorcum, Warcum, and thereabouts, making together 1500 men, marched into the province of Guelderland on the 17th, and were to take the oath the next day. All the regiments of Suljard in garriſon at Gertruydenberg have followed the ſame example, and are ſafe and well at Bois-le-duc.

JUNE 9.

The King of Pruſſia has ſent notice to the Dutch, that if they do not reſtore his relation the Stadtholder to his rights and privileges, he will immediately ſend 20,000 men into Holland to protect him. The ſtates have ordered this meſſage to be taken into conſideration; but from the preſent violent animoſities that have taken place, it is impoſſible to conjecture what ſteps they will purſue. It is generally imagined that much more blood muſt be ſhed before tranquility can be reſtored. The officers of the Dutch navy in general take part with the Stadtholder.

Amſterdam and Rotterdam are mentioned as the towns where the fury of faction principally rages ——brother againſt brother, and ſon againſt father.

June 12. Late on Sunday evening diſpatches were received from Holland, which occaſioned a cabinet council to be immediately held. The following is ſtated to be the purport of the intelligence received:——That in conſequence of the declaration of the Prince of Orange being publiſhed, a counter manifeſto was drawn up by the faction in oppoſition to his Highneſs; and, in Utrecht, the city wherein it originated, it was circulated with rapidity through the different provinces. The contents of this manifeſto are, firſt, a poſitive denial of moſt of the aſſertions contained in the declaration of his Highneſs the Stadtholder: Secondly, a direct crimination of his Highneſs as the ſole cauſe of the preſent diſſentions; and, by implication, arraigning him as the enemy of his country: Thirdly, an appeal to the people of the ſeveral provinces in favour of the meaſures already taken, which are averred to have been abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of their liberty: Fourthly, an invitation to every well wiſher to the United Provinces, to come forward in the preſent criſis of affairs, and effectually lend their aſſiſtance; and laſtly, the manifeſto announces a ſolemn determination to perſiſt, even to blood, in what is termed the cauſe of liberty, and againſt the uſurpations, as they are deemed, of his Highneſs the Stadtholder, whom the faction have the indecency to brand with the appellation of a tyrant. Such is, in ſubſtance, the counter manifeſto of a deſperate cabal, whoſe conduct, proceeding from bad to worſe, will inevitably occaſion the worſt of evils which can befal any country– a civil war.

*Extract of a letter from Oldenburgh, June* 1.

'His Daniſh majeſty, our ſovereign, has ordered all the military poſts in this quarter to be augmented, and the garriſon ſufficiently reinforced; it appearing more than probable, that ere long they will come to blows. Four regiments are ordered into Jutland to line the frontiers in that part of the king's dominions. In fine, whenever the troubles in Holland break out into open war, our government neither can or will be idle ſpectators as the union at this time exiſts between the courts of Copenhagen, Berlin and London.'

*Extract of a letter from Warſaw, May* 24.

'A body of troops to the number of 2450, have lately marched from different parts to the Ukraine, where ſeveral new forts have been built, and other military regulations made, as an attack from Turkey is ſuddenly expected in that part. The Pope's Nuncio have given notice to the eccleſiaſtical council, that all affairs relative to the church of Poland are to be in future determined by the archbiſhop of Gedna and two epiſcopal commiſſioners.'

June 23. Yeſterday morning the French ambaſſador with his ſuite ſet off for Paris. This excurſion is not occaſioned by any miſunderſtanding between the two courts; which we aver, to prevent any impoſitions in ſtock jobbing.

The admiralty of the province of Holland have given orders for ſeveral ſhips of the line to be fitted our for ſea with all expedition.

M. le Bels, burgomaſter of Amſterdam, is dead, in conſequence of the fright he received, when the mob pillaged his houſe.

Orders have been diſpatched to Briſtol from the admiralty, to raiſe a conſiderably number of able bodied ſeamen for his Majeſty's ſervice. There are houſes of rendezvous alſo opened for that purpoſe.

July 4. We are informed that the French miniſtry laſt week diſpatched two private memorials; one to the Britiſh, another to the court of Berlin, to the following purpoſe:

'That in the preſent commotions in Holland it is their fixed and decided determination not to intermedle, except ſeparately, or conjunctively, called upon as mediators; but if any power in Europe ſhall take up arms either for or againſt the Republic, they no longer hold themſelves pledged to this determination, but ſhall conſider themſelves at liberty to act as the exigencies of affairs may require.'

*Extract of a letter from Utrecht, June 28.*

*Nine o'clock in the evening.*

'We have this inſtant received accounts that this day at noon the princeſs of Orange, with two of the princes, her ſons, together with the well known chevalier Bentick, were arreſted by a detachment of burghers of Gouda, between Schoonhoven and Oudewater. Early intelligence had been received that a great perſonage would paſs that way, and the detachment of the burghers above named was placed on purpoſe to intercept her paſſage. The garriſon of Wœden is drawn out on purpoſe to bring the above perſonages into that place.'

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 29.*

"We have juſt received intelligence that the Princeſs of Orange, on her way to the Hague, was ſtopped between Shoonhoven and Oudewater, by a party of the armed burghers: Her Royal Highneſs gave up another name inſtead of her own, but was known and told ſhe could not proceed, and aſked to which of the places, on her way back, ſhe choſe to be eſcorted, ſhe anſwered to Shoonhoven, from whence her Royal Highneſs has ſince written a letter to the grand penſionary of Holland, informing him that her intention was to have come to the Hague to aſſiſt, as much as was in her power, towards the accommodation of the affairs of her conſort and family; that ſhe was prevented in this by the above mentioned unexpected detention; but that ſhe deſired the penſionary to repreſent the affair to the ſtates of Holland, whoſe deciſion the Princeſs ſaid ſhe would wait for at Schoonhoven. This day the affair was debated in the aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland, when the deputies of twelve towns deſired to aſk further inſtructions from their conſtituents upon the ſubject. Various are the conjectures upon the journey of the Princeſs; as alſo with reſpect to the *right* of ſtopping her Royal Highneſs.

"Whilſt we are waiting for the ſalutary effects of the interpoſition of the good ſenſe and moderation of the ſenſible part of this republic, towards accommodating matters in theſe unhappy provinces, the ſpirit of party occaſions the moſt violent proceedings in many places, of which there cannot be ſtronger proofs than the late ſtopping of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange and the very riotous doings in different provinces. Where all this will end God only knows, and may he avert the danger which ſeems to threaten us."

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia) Auguſt* 11.

IN COUNCIL, Auguſt 8, 1787.

*Ordered,*

THAT the Talk received from the Fat King, and the anſwer thereto, be publiſhed in the State Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES MERIWETHER, S. E. C.

In a Meeting of the Lower Creeks, held in the Cuſſitahs, 27th July, 1787.

Talk of the Fat King to his Honor Governor Mathews and the Council, &c.

*Friends and Brothers,*

THE Talk you ſent us in anſwer to ours by your commiſſary Mr. Barnard, we have ſeen this day: and as that talk is not deemed ſatisfactory by our people, we have agreed upon to ſend you this one more.

*Friends,*

'Tis not we that have forgot the talks at Shoulder Bone, but you. Among other things it was propoſed by you, and agreed to by us, that no haſty revenges ſhould be taken in future by either ſide, and in the late affair 'tis you that have been raſh, for when the injury was done to you, you did not wait but for a little while and look around you, to find out from whence the blow came, but directly fell upon our people, your real friends, who were daily among your houſes, and whoſe perſons you well knew, and ſome that were taken declared themſevles and town to you, which you diſregarded; it might have been from people of another nation for what you knew at the time.

*Friends,*

You ought not to think of making us accountable for any meaſures of the Upper Towns, our brothers, they had two men killed laſt ſummer, and they can anſwer for themſelves; and they went againſt you unknown to M'Gillivray or us, and he did not mean to break the promiſe he had made to Mr. White, as he had declared to the whole nation, and a talk from him is ſtill expected by us.

*Friends,*

You muſt give us immediate and ample ſatisfaction---life for life---an equal number for 12 of our people deſtroyed by you. The leader of thoſe mad people that did the miſchief, and ſo many of his people ſhall fall for ſatisfaction (it is our cuſtom ſo to give it.) Then the tears of the relations of the dead will be dried up, and our hearts not continue hot againſt you. For it is in vain that you call us friends and brothers, and don't conſider and treat us as ſuch; and as you wiſh the chain of friendſhip to be kept bright between us, we expect that you will not fail to give us the deſired ſatisfaction, as we ſhould have given to you, had we been in the fault.

When you do this you will then ſend a gentleman into our land to renew friendſhip, as we have often gone into yours for ſuch purpoſes. By ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY.

In twenty days from the day that Mr. Galphin ſets out, we ſhall expect the return of Mr. Galphin.

*To the Fat King, and other Head Men of the Lower Creek Nation.*

WHEN we received your talk by Mr. Barnard, our commiſſary, we conſidered you as friends and brothers. In the one you now ſend us, there appears to be much reaſon to ſuſpect you of deceit, and that you were then, as well as now, ſecretly our enemies. Whether this change has been owing to the duplicity of your beloved man, Mr. M'Gillivray, or whether you aſſume this conduct it matters not. On what principle can you demand ſatisfaction? Your warriors were killed for the murder of our innocent inhabitants, committed by your nation in direct violation of the moſt ſolemn treaties entered into with us. We wiſhed, and ſtill do wiſh we could forget the many and repeated injuries you have done us, during and ſince the late war with Great-Britain. It is in vain to talk of ſatisfaction. Did you not laſt ſummer kill ſix of our peaceable frontier inhabitants? And did you not at Shoulder-Bone engage to have an equal number of your men put to death for them? Have you done this? No. Did you not, juſt before we received your laſt talk, murder two of our people on Oconee? And did you not alſo, at the time Mr. Barnard was down from you, kill two white men? Have you complied with a ſingle article of the treaties of Auguſta, Galpinton or Shoulder-Bone? No. Inſtead of complying with your ſeveral engagements, you have repeatedly murdered our innocent people, burned their houſes, and carried off their property. All theſe outrages we have ſubmitted to, rather than enter into a war with you. Your conduct towards us would long ſince have authoriſed our putting flames to your towns, and indiſcriminately killing your people; but a wiſh to be at peace with you, and to ſpare the effuſion of human blood have prevented this. *Now*, open your ears *wide*, and hear what we tell you: Should any acts of hoſtilities or depredations be committed on our people by your nation, be perfectly aſſured we will not heſitate to do ourſelves ample juſtice by carrying war into your country, burning your towns, and ſtaining your land with blood. You will then be compelled to fly for refuge to ſome other country.

It now reſts with you whether we engage in war or not; if we do, remember yourſelves are anſwerable for the conſequences. The hatchet once lifted is not to be eaſily buried.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 23.

The Honorable General Aſſembly of this ſtate were to have convened agreeable to their adjournment, at Briſtol, on Monday laſt: but neither of the members of the Upper Houſe attending on Monday to adjourn that houſe, a queſtion on Wedneſday aroſe in the Lower Houſe whether the Aſſembly could be formed ſo as legally to proceed to buſineſs; it paſſed in the negative, and the members retired without doing any buſineſs; it was however propoſed by the gentlemen of the minority to hear the public letters; and to adviſe his Excellency the Governor reſpecting the propriety of ſpecially convening the Aſſembly before October ſeſſions: a meſſage was accordingly ſent to the Governor requeſting the letters, but before they could be obtained ſo many of the members retired, that the letters were not read and no advice was given.

A correſpondent obſerves that the ſtated periods for the meeting of the Honorable the Legiſlature the laſt ſummer were not ſufficient for doing the immenſe buſineſs that was carved out for the "Relief of the diſtreſſed."---Several ſeſſions extraordinary were had for the very laudable purpoſe of depriving the citizens of trial by jury, framing and enforcing penal acts, teſts, &c. to force people to take money----to force them to take money!!---what a metamorphoſis; the citizens of Rhode-Iſland were formerly fond of money, but now force will not oblige them to take it; and what a metamorphoſis in the legiſlature too; ſo much buſineſs was done laſt year, that there is none to do this, even at the times ſpecified by law for legiſlating.

It is ſhrewdly ſuſpected that either fear or conſcience has got hold of ſome people; and the jockeys who led them into the ſcrape are afraid to truſt them upon the public theatre, leſt their antifederal and diabolical ſyſtem ſhould not be able to hold the plaudit of a majority of 23.----Why were not the public letters ſuffered to be read? The reaſon is obvious----there is a French proverb: Il n'y a que la verite qui offenſe----That is, Truth alone is offenſive to the guilty.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 18.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here the ſloop Dolphin, Captain Coffin, from St. Bartholomew.---Captain Coffin was informed by a number of Engliſh Captains who were there purchaſing lumber, &c. out of the American veſſels, that the Britiſh government had contracted with ſeveral merchants, for upwards of 15,000 tons of ſhipping, to be employed in voyages to the ſeveral parts of this continent, in order to procure ſupplies for the Weſt-India iſlands.---

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 5.

The year 1776 is celebrated (ſays a correſpondent) for a revolution in favor of *Liberty*. The year 1787, it is expected, will be celebrated with equal joy, for a revolution in favor of *Government*. The impatience with which all claſſes of people (a *few* officers of government only excepted) wait to receive the new federal conſtitution, can only be equalled by their zealous determination to ſupport it.

Every ſtate (adds our correſpondent) has its SHAYS, who, either with their pens---or tongues---or offices---are endeavouring to effect what *Shays* attempted in vain with his ſword. In one of the ſtates, this demagogue tries to perſuade the people that it is dangerous to increaſe the powers of Congreſs:---In another, *he* denies the authority of the Convention to redreſs our national grievances:---In a third, he whiſpers diſtruſt, ſaying the ſtates will not adopt the new frame of government:---In a fourth, he ſays the ſtate conſtitutions, and the officers who act under them, are of *divine* right, and can be altered by no human power---and of courſe conſiders all attempts to reſtore order and government in the United States as a "*laughable*" thing:---In a fifth, he oppoſes a *general* confederacy, and urges the diviſion of the ſtates into three ſmaller confederacies, that he may the more eaſily place himſelf at the *head* of one of them. The ſpirit and wickedneſs of SHAYS is in each of theſe principles and meaſures. Let Americans be wiſe. Toryiſm and Shayiſm are nearly allied. They both lead to ſlavery, poverty, and miſery.

We hear that the CONVENTION propoſe to adjourn next week, after laying America under ſuch obligations to them for their long, painful and diſintereſted labours, to eſtabliſh her liberty upon a permanent baſis, as no time will ever cancel.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet Courier de New-York arrived at New-York from Havre on Tueſday laſt, after 62 days paſſage.---Paſſengers, Meſſrs. Fox, Delanadier, Saugrain de Vigny, Pie, Uzore, and Mallet.

The Sandwich Packet, Miller, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth the 29th of June, after a fine paſſage of 20 days.

Arrived at New-York on Tueſday laſt, the ſchooner Eagle, Captain Wilſon, in 31 days from Montego-Bay, Jamaica; on his paſſage the 13th inſt. in lat. 23, 51, ſpoke the ſhip Alfred, Captain Stuper, bound for London, in a very leaky condition, having ſtruck upon a rock the night before and unhung the rudder. Captain Wilſon took her in tow, in order (if poſſible) to proceed with her to Charleſton, South-Carolina. On the 14th in the morning, the wind blowing very hard, ſaw the Florida ſhores cloſe under his lee, which obliged him to cut the Alfred's hawſer and leave her; at the ſame time he found it impoſſible to weather the land himſelf, and was obliged to wear and run in between two reefs of rocks and come to anchor. The Alfred nearly at the ſame time wore ſhip, in order to get within the reefs, but unfortunately ſtruck on them and beat over: ſhe immediately ſunk in 16 feet water. The ſhip is totally loſt, and moſt of her cargo.

At the ſame place Captain Wilſon ſaw the ſhip Albion, Capt. Whitehead, bound from Jamaica to London, entirely loſt----a ſmall part of her cargo will be ſaved by the wreckers.---He likewiſe ſaw there the ſhip Flora, of Briſtol, alſo from Jamaica, on ſhore, tho' likely to get off with little damage.

The Honorable George Mathews, Governor of Georgia, has iſſued a proclamation, dated at Auguſta, the 9th ult. ſetting forth, that, "as there is juſt reaſon to apprehend, by diſpatches received from the Creek nation, hoſtilities will very ſhortly commence on the part of the Indians:---He has thought fit, by advice of the Council, to call a meeting of the Aſſembly of that ſtate, to be held on Thurſday, the 20th inſt. [See Auguſta head.]

Thurſday laſt arrived here from Londonderry after eight weeks paſſage, the ſhip Alexander, Captain Roch, with 300 paſſengers in good health.

It is laughable, ſays a correſpondent, to obſerve the ſtrange whims and ideas of people in reſpect to the Grand Convention and their proceedings. It is taken for granted by the generality that ſomething is accidentally wrong in our political machine, which a little ſkill and contrivance may at once put to rights by the magic of a few reſolves upon paper; not conſidering that the evils and confuſions we experience have orignated in a great meaſure with the people themſelves, and by them only can be eventually rectified. A long courſe of frugality, diſuſe of foreign luxuries, encouragement of induſtry, application to agriculture, attention to home manufactures, and a ſpirit of union and national ſobriety, can alone place us in the reſpectable rank of rich and flouriſhing nations, a ſituation which we all pant for, but the price of which very few are willing to pay. [*Pennſylvania Packet, Auguſt* 31.]

[From the Pennſylvania Packet of September 4]

Meſſrs. DUNLAP and CLAYPOOLE,

ONE of your correſpondents ſuppoſes it a "laughable" matter, that the diſtreſſes of America ſhould be redreſſed by a new federal government. "It is taken for granted," ſays he, "by the generality, that ſomething is accidentally wrong in our political machine, which a little ſkill and contrivance may at once put to rights, by the magic of a few reſolves upon paper, not conſidering that the evils and confuſions we experience have originated in a great meaſure with the *people themſelves*, and by them *only* can be eventually rectified."

Now I beg leave to aſk, whether any thing the *people only* can do for *themſelves* will relieve the merchant, the ſhip carpenter, and the numerous claſſes of mechanics, who have been ruined by the navigation laws of Great-Britain? Whether œconomy in houſe-keeping in Philadelphia will keep our farmers from flying from a *heavy land tax* to the new ſtates? And whether the widow---the orphan---and the citizen who is too old to labour, and who all anticipate poverty and miſery in the extreme, from the dificiencies of the funding ſyſtem of this ſtate, affords a laughable ſcene, when they all with united voices cry out for a vigorous, efficient, protecting and paying federal government.

It may be a laughable matter to an officer of government, who can live under any kind of confederation, but it is not ſo to

*A diſtreſſed original public Creditor.*


## PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † eſf

*A YOUNG WOMAN,*

*With a Good* BREAST *of* MILK,

HAVING lately buried her firſt child, is deſirous of taking in one. Any perſon, by applying at the printing office, or at the houſe of Stephen Blunt, ſhoemaker, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, will receive information.

FOR the information of the Citizens of Pennſylvania, who are Creditors of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the firſt day of March, 1786, the loan thereby opened, where certificates of debts of the United States may be funded by this ſtate, will be cloſed with the laſt day of February next.

*Comptroller-General's Office.* JOHN NICHOLSON.
*Philadelphia, Auguſt* 30, 1787.

The different printers of newſpapers in Pennſylvania are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers once a month until the ſaid loan be cloſed.

Newtown, Auguſt 28, 1787.

WAS taken up and committed to this gaol a certain man, who names himſelf JOHN PORTER, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, down look, brought with him one white cloth coat, metal buttons, three jackets of cloth and linen, one pair of corduroy breeches, three ſhirts, one check, the others linen. Likewiſe, a MULATTO BOY about 12 or 13 years of age, the clothes not worth mentioning. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come within three weeks from this date, and pay their fees, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, by ¶ JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

N. B. Both ſuppoſed to be ſervants.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Bern townſhip, and Berks county, about the middle of July laſt, a black MARE, about fourteen and an half hands high, has neither brand nor ear mark, is about five or 6 years old, had a bell on when ſhe came to the premiſes. The owner is hereby requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, in five weeks from the date hereof. † PHILIP FUCKS.

Bern townſhip, Auguſt 27, 1787.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 15th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, in Abington townſhip, a valuable lot of land, containing ten acres or thereabouts, with valuable improvements on the ſame, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Baxter, Suſanna Auſtin, and the York road, late the eſtate of Lewis Grant, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 25th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of Aaron Bowan and vacant lands, containing 304 acres and the uſual allowance of ſix per cent. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Buſhey, and to be ſold by

† PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading, Auguſt 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 25th day of September next, at the premiſes, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of John Schwetz, Adam Schaffer and John Zanes, containing 400 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Kehn, and to be ſold by

§ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading, Auguſt 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Union townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands now or late of Nathan Taylor, Morgan Lewis and others, containing 194 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Evan Evans, and to be ſold by PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading Auguſt 27, 1787. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN SWITZER, deceaſed, late of Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame by the 27th of October next, without further notice; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in by the time abovementioned, in order for ſettlement, otherwiſe they will be void.

Sept. 1, 1787. JACOB ECKER, and JOHN SWITZER, } Executors.
‡

# PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſecond day of Auguſt (inſtant) to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſeventeenth day of September next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheator and Conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, and with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their office, in that behalf, appertain to be done: alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the third day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in the twelfth year of American Independence.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

---

## *JUST PUBLISHED,*

*(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)*

BY M. CAREY,

IN MARKET-STREET,

## The *American Muſeum,*

For AUGUST, 1787.

Being No. II. of the Second Volume.

CONTAINING,

1. ESSAY on the conſequences of emitting paper money; on the neceſſity and advantages of encouraging American manufactures; on the beneficial effects of an alteration of the preſent mode of taxation, &c. &c. in a ſeries of letters.

Letter I. On the preſent ſcarcity of money; on paper emiſſions; Law's ſchemes in France.

Letter II. On paper money; conſequences of debaſing the coin of a nation; imports of Pennſylvania; ditto and exports of North-Carolina; cauſes of the ſcarcity of money; ruinous effects of importing ſuch immenſe quantities of luxuries as are introduced into America; injuſtice of tender laws.

Letter III. On frugality and induſtry---in old nations, it is wiſe to encourage luxury in dreſs.

Letter IV. Further remarks on tender laws; neceſſity of encouraging American manufactures; advantages of a national dreſs; abſurdity of ſervilely copying the faſhions of Europe; New-England well calculated for manufactures; intereſting ſtatement of the ſum contributed by America to the ſupport of the government of Great-Britain, by conſuming her manufactures.

Letter V. Neceſſity of altering the preſent mode of taxation; hardſhips of the land and capitation tax; an exciſe on luxuries particularly calculated for America.

Letter VI. Further remarks on an exciſe; hardſhips of the preſent ſyſtem of taxation on the inhabitants of the weſtern counties of the ſeveral ſtates; alarming calculation of the ruinous conſequences of employing Britiſh veſſels as the carriers of the produce of this country.

Letter VII. Statement of the labour requiſite to ſupport families in North-Carolina; comparative view of ſome countries in Europe; the preſent ſyſtem of Great-Britain, however diſtreſſing it may now prove, is likely to be attended with beneficial conſequences to America.

[This invaluable eſſay, through every page of which are viſible the pureſt patriotiſm and exalted philanthropy, is given entire.]

2. Oration delivered on the 4th of July, 1787, by Joel Barlow.-----Sold for one ſhilling.

3. Enquiry into the effects of public puniſhments upon criminals and ſociety. By Benjamin Ruſh, M. D.-----Sold for 6d.

4. Account of a deputation from Congreſs to the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey.

5. Conſtitution of the Humane Society of Philadelphia.

6. Directions for recovering perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning---from drinking cold water in warm weather---from noxious vapours---from ſuffocation by the fumes of burning charcoal---from the exceſſive heat of the ſun---from exceſſive cold, &c.

7. Patriotic and œconomical aſſociation of the ladies of Hartford.

8. Heads of the aſſociation of the ladies of Halifax town, North-Carolina.

9. Aſſociation entered into by the late governor, lieutenant-governor, &c. &c. of Maſſachuſetts.

10. Reſolutions of the patriotic ſociety of Richmond.

11. Reſolutions entered into by a number of inhabitants of Germantown.

12. Plan of the Pennſylvania ſociety for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts.

13. Thoughts on ex poſt facto laws.

14. On the preſent ſtate of affairs.

15. Blackbeard's ſcheme for the aggrandizement of R****-I*****.

16. Addreſs of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention of the ſtate of New-York, to the Right Reverend Samuel Provoſt, D. D. on his return from England.

17. Biſhop Provoſt's anſwer to the above addreſs.

18. Complaining regulated.

19. Letter relative to the Heſſian Fly, from Mr. Decius Wadſworth to Col. Jeremiah Wadſworth.

20. On the advantages of ſalt in agriculture.

21. On the benefit of reaping wheat early.

22. On the management of lambs.

23. On the culture of tea in America.

24. A mode of preſerving peach trees from being injured by a ſpecies of worm that has for ſeveral years deſtroyed many of them.

25. Compoſition for colouring and preſerving gates, pales, barns, &c.

26. Method of raiſing calves without milk. By William Budd. For this plan a good medal was preſented to Mr. Budd, by the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

27. Efficacy of blackberry jelly. Receipt for making it.

28. Extraordinary cure.

29. Advice of a late eminent phyſician to his patients in putreſcent diſorders.

30. Scale of ages of the animal creation.

31. Curious remarks on the diſeaſes to which mankind are ſubject.

32. Cure for hard times.

33. Diſagreeable portrait.

34. Reſolutions of Congreſs for the eſtabliſhment of a new money of account for the United States.

35. Ordinance of Congreſs for the eſtabliſhment of the mint of the United States.

36. Remarks on the reſolve of Congreſs, fixing a new money of account.

37. Ordinance of Congreſs for the government of the northern territory.

38. Treaty of peace between the United States of America and the Emperor of Morocco.

39. Anecdote of a New-Jerſey dwarf.

40. --------- of one of General Shepherd's officers.

41. --------- of a member of the General Court of Maſſachuſetts.

42. --------- of General Lee.

*Poetry.*

43. Unanimity recommended to the Americans---a fable.

44. Song for the anniverſary of the Declaration of Independence.

45. Verſes on General Waſhington's arrival in Philadelphia. By Philip Freneau.

46. Verſes written at ſea, in a heavy gale. By ditto.

47. The effects of Place, or the wonders of Office.

48. A penny for your thoughts.

49. Verſes written in a company where detraction engroſſed the converſation.

50. Againſt the news-paper ſlanderers.

51. A night piece at ſea. By Dr. Ladd.

52. Epitaph. By ditto.

53. The dove. By ditto.

54. On a graſshopper.

55. A New-England ball.

56. Verſes to a redbreaſt.

57. The injured huſband's complaint.

58. Seduction---An elegy.

59. The proſtitute---An elegy.

60. Ambition---An Elegy. By John Trumbull, author of M'Fingal.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum is 18ſ per annum, for which are given two volumes, each of which will contain 624 pages of letter preſs.

The printer begs leave to obſerve that Mr. Barlow's oration, and the enquiry into the effects of public puniſhments, are ſold, ſeparately, for the ſubſcription price of the preſent number, viz. 1ſ6---yet they form but a very ſmall part of its contents.

*** Such ſubſcribers as have not been ſupplied with No. II. No. III. No. IV. or No. V. of Vol. I. are reſpectfully requeſted to ſend for them.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmeſt Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly theſe three Years paſt; permit me now earneſtly to ſolicit the Favor of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the preſent Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your ſuffrages at the laſt Election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the enſuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for former favors, and ſolicit a continuance thereof at the enſuing election, for the Coroner's office, which will lay an additional obligation on, and be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and humble ſervant,

Auguſt 25, 1787. JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

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Bucks county, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 8th of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of David Forſt, inn-keeper, in Solebury townſhip, a certain Plantation, ſituate in Solebury aforeſaid, containing about 50 acres of good land, bounded by lands of John Balderſton, William White and others; on ſaid place is a good dwelling houſe and barn, a good ſmith-ſhop, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of George Bradſhaw, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

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New-Jerſey, Glouceſter county, Auguſt 13, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Execution to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the third day of October next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Hannah Matlack, in the town of Woodberry, in the county aforeſaid, one moiety or half part of a ſaw-mill, and tract of pine land and cedar ſwamp, containing ſix thouſand acres, more or leſs, with other improvements thereon. One other tract of good arable land, containing five hundred acres, more or leſs, whereon are two dwelling-houſes, two barns, with ſtabling, a ſaw-mill and griſt-mill, and other valuable improvements; the whole ſituate, lying and being in Tuckehoe, in the townſhip of Great-Egg-Harbour, in ſaid county. Late the property of William Smith and Jeremiah Smith, ſeized in execution, by JOSEPH BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

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Newtown, Auguſt 24, 1787.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bucks, founded on a domeſtic attachment, to us directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the premiſes, on the firſt day of October next, at ten o'clock, the life eſtate of Gabriel Vanſant in and to a certain meſſuage and plantation, ſituate in Middletown townſhip, county aforeſaid, well improved, containing about 130 acres of land; when and where attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known by the ſubſcribers.

RICHARD STILWELL, )
SAMUEL YARDLEY, ) Auditors.
¶ THOMAS YARDLEY, jun.)

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PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court held at Newtown, Bucks county, the 23d day of June, will be ſold at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 6th day of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of James Wier, deceaſed, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 110 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Warrington, and county aforeſaid, 22 miles from the city of Philadelphia, about 25 acres of wood-land and 6 or 7 acres of meadow, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid eſtate; bounded by land of Robert Wier and John Wier, no buildings nor orchard thereon, being a part of the eſtate that James Wier was ſeized of when deceaſed; to be ſold for hard caſh, for the purpoſe of defraying the debts of ſaid deceaſed. Due attendance will be given by ROBERT WIER, and JOHN WIER, Adminiſtrators. † Auguſt 2, 1787.

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## TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt evening an indented German ſervant, named *John Chriſtian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light ſandy hair, but having lately been ſick looks pale and of thin viſage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a ſurtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fuſtian-coatee, veſt and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, ſhort ſpotted veſt, white dimity ditto, two white Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, one pair of new and one pair of old ſhoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of Engliſh twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to exceſs; but is averſe to ſervitude, and ready to embrace any ſcheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himſelf at ſome employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this ſtate, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any perſon, who will deliver the ſaid ſervant to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, with reaſonable charges, or ſecure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

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AGREEABLY to a Reſolution of the Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Public Priſons, paſſed on Monday evening, the 13th inſtant, Notice is hereby given, that Mr. JOHN OLDDEN is duly appointed Secretary to the Acting Committee of the ſaid Society; ſo that all perſons who may conceive themſelves entitled to benefit from the humane deſigns of this inſtitution may direct their applications to him, in Second, near Market-ſtreet, where the ſame will be received and laid before the Acting Committee, at their next meeting, who will take ſuch order therein as may be proper and neceſſary. J. SWANWICK, Secretary to the Society.

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## TO BE SOLD,

THAT old frequented TAVERN (the ſign of the White Buck) and lots of ground, ſituate in Callowhill-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in front, on Ann-ſtreet, 80 feet, and in depth, on Callowhill-ſtreet aforeſaid, 88 feet, having thereon erected good ſtables, a large yard, with ſheds, a high fence round the yard, other out-houſes, and a pump of excellent water. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore and tavern, being near the New-Market. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, who will make the payments eaſy.

¶ ADAM YOHE.

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*Cumberland County, Auguſt 6, 1787.*

WHEREAS my wife HANNAH hath eloped from me without any juſt cauſe, and refuſes to return and live with me again; therefore I forewarn all perſons from harbouring her, or truſting her on my account, for I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

¶ DAVID CORNWELL.

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CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Dublin townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, about 10 miles on the road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, and one mile from Lewis's mill, about the 18th of May laſt, a large red COW, with a white back and belly, ſuppoſed to be about 12 or 13 years of age. The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to †

Auguſt 17, 1787. BENJAMIN GRIFFITHS.

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Eaſton, Northampton county, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by lands of Philip Sheeck, Nicholas Fell, James Bowman, and vacant land, containing 300 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Joſeph Stackhouſe. Seized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold, by

¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

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Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 11th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 50 acres or thereabouts, with a large Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Stone Barn and other out-houſes, and a never failing ſpring, with a good Stone Houſe over it, near the door, it has formerly been occupied as a public houſe for many years, ſituate lying and being in Worceſter Townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Cuſtard, Arnold Zimerman and others; late the eſtate of Philip Fitzſimmons, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

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Montgomery County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept to me directed by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday the 12th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 97 acres or thereabouts, ſituate lying and being in Upper Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of David Briggs, and others; late the eſtate of John Jonſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

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Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 13th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and Plantation or tract of Land, containing 125 acres, ſituate lying and being in New Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of Melchor Raſer, John Koplin and others; likewiſe will be ſold the ſame day, a Waggon and Horſes, Wheat and Rye in the ſtraw, Hay in the barn, and a ſet of Smith's tools, &c. Late he property of Thomas Aſhenfetter, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

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Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell*, ſurviving partner of *Meaſe* and *Caldwell*, has made an aſſignment of his own, as well as all the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of the ſaid partnerſhip, to Robert Millegan, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, and the ſubſcriber, for the uſe of their creditors, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances on or before the firſt of October next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt them without further notice. Alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Aſſignee to Meaſe and Caldwell.*

ept 10.

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A MAN who has been in the mercantile line, wiſhes to be employed in the ſame or any other genteel buſineſs; he ſpeaks the French, Engliſh and German languages, which will be greatly to the advantage of any merchant, or others, and will engage on low terms.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2989.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1787.

## PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

*A YOUNG WOMAN,*

*With a Good* BREAST *of* MILK,

HAVING lately buried her firſt child, is deſirous of taking in one. Any perſon, by applying at the printing office, or at the houſe of Stephen Blunt, ſhoemaker, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, will receive information.

Newtown, Auguſt 28, 1787.

WAS taken up and committed to this gaol a certain man, who names himſelf JOHN PORTER, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, down look, brought with him one white cloth coat, metal buttons, three jackets of cloth and linen, one pair of corduroy breeches, three ſhirts, one check, the others linen. Likewiſe, a MULATTO BOY about 12 or 13 years of age, the clothes not worth mentioning. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come within three weeks from this date, and pay their fees, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, by

¶ JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

N. B. Both ſuppoſed to be ſervants.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 15th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, in Abington townſhip, a valuable lot of land, containing ten acres or thereabouts, with valuable improvements on the ſame, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Baxter, Suſanna Auſtin, and the York road, late the eſtate of Lewis Grant, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 25th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of Aaron Bowan and vacant lands, containing 304 acres and the uſual allowance of ſix per cent. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Bnſhey, and to be ſold by

† PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading, Auguſt 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 25th day of September next, at the premiſes, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of John Schweitz, Adam Schaffer and John Zanes, containing 400 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Kehn, and to be ſold by

§ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading, Auguſt 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Union townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands now or late of Nathan Taylor, Morgan Lewis and others, containing 194 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Evan Evans, and to be ſold by PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading Auguſt 27, 1787. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN SWITZER, deceaſed, late of Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame by the 27th of October next, without further notice; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in by the time abovementioned, in order for ſettlement, otherwiſe they will be void.

Sept. 1, 1787. JACOB ECKER, and JOHN SWITZER, } Executors.

‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Bern townſhip, and Berks county, about the middle of July laſt, a black MARE, about fourteen and an half hands high, has neither brand nor ear mark, is about five or 6 years old, had a bell on when ſhe came to the premiſes. The owner is hereby requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, in five weeks from the date hereof. † PHILIP FUCKS.

Bern townſhip, Auguſt 27, 1787.

*LIVERY-STABLE.*

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

*To the* NONJURORS *in the County of* MONTGOMERY.

*Friends and Fellow Countrymen,*

PERMIT a friend to equal liberty to addreſs you on a ſubject the moſt intereſting to your welfare and the future happineſs of Pennſylvania, as it is once more in your power to exerciſe the invaluable rights of freemen, by ſubſcribing to the mode of allegiance preſcribed by a late ſupplement to the Teſt Law, which I have thought a duty to have publiſhed herewith for your information; you will there find every ſcruple of the moſt tender conſcience fully obviated, and the ſame calculated to make you happy, in giving that right you have ſo long been deprived of, and reſtoring to the arms of your country ſo valuable and reſpectable a claſs of citizens, whoſe aſſiſtance and ſervices will add wiſdom to our councils and ſtability to our government.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL LIBERTY.

Montgomery county, September 6.

*An* ACT *to alter the Teſt of Allegiance to this Commonwealth, required by an act paſſed the fourth day of* March, *one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, entituled,* "An Act for ſecuring to this commonwealth the fidelity and allegiance of the inhabitants thereof, and for admitting certain perſons to the rights of citizenſhip."

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, paſſed the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, entituled, "An Act for ſecuring to this commonwealth the fidelity and allegiance of the inhabitants thereof, and for admitting certain perſons to the rights of citizenſhip," it was enacted, that each and every of the male white inhabitants of this commonwealth, who by reaſon of having omitted or neglected to take and ſubſcribe all or any of the oaths or affirmations of allegiance and fidelity to this commonwealth, as required by the ſeveral laws thereof, or any of them, was or has been debarred of any of the rights of citizenſhip, ſhould, immediately after his taking and ſubſcribing before any Juſtice of the Peace of the ward, townſhip or diſtrict, wherein he reſides (or in caſe there were no Juſtice of Peace within ſuch ward, townſhip or diſtrict, then, and in that caſe only, before the neareſt Juſtice of the Peace to where ſuch perſon reſides) the oath or affirmation of allegiance and abjuration in the ſaid act ſpecified, be, and he was by the ſaid act declared to be a free citizen of this commonwealth, and entitled to all and every the rights and privileges thereof, any law of this commonwealth to the contrary notwithſtanding.

*And whereas* the oath or affirmation by the ſaid recited act of Aſſembly preſcribed to be taken and ſubſcribed by the perſons therein deſcribed, contains, beſides the promiſe of fidelity and allegiance to this commonwealth, a renounciation and refuſal of all allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and a retroſpective clauſe of uncertain and indefinite meaning.

*And whereas* divers perſons, coming within the deſcription of perſons intended to be relieved by that act, have [illegible] or affirmation, the meaning whereof is not plain and certain upon the face of it, and the government of this commonwealth is now ſo well eſtabliſhed in the minds of the people at large, as to render all fears of diſaffection thereto groundleſs, and the abjuration of the King of Great-Britain is wholly uſeleſs, as all allegiance from the inhabitants of theſe United States has been formally and explicitly renounced by the ſaid King, and no political connection whatever exiſts between the ſaid King and the inhabitants of this ſtate.

*And whereas* many uſeful citizens are diſqualified from ſerving this commonwealth in ſeveral ſtations, by reaſon of their ſcruples againſt taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, whereby the public is deprived of their aſſiſtance in the various offices of burthen, as well as of truſt and profit, which are neceſſary to be executed for the ſupport of government; and it is highly impolitic to deprive the community of their aſſiſtance by adhering to a form, the original cauſe whereof has ceaſed to operate.

*Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That from and after the paſſing of this act the following oath or affirmation be ſubſtituted in the place of the oath or affirmation in the ſaid recited act ſpecified, viz.

I, A. B. do ſwear (or ſolemnly, ſincerely aud truly declare and affirm) that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, as a free and independent ſtate; and that I will not at any time wilfully and knowingly do any act, matter or thing, which will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom or independence thereof.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That all and every perſons and perſon within the deſcription in the ſaid recited act contained, who have not taken and ſubſcribed the oath or affirmation therein ſpecified, and who ſhall at any time hereafter take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation herein above ſpecified, in the manner that the ſaid firſt mentioned oath or affirmation is directed to be taken and ſubſcribed by the ſaid act, be, and they and he are hereby declared to be free citizens and citizen of this commonwealth, and entitled to all and every the rights and privileges which any citizen by the conſtitution and laws of this ſtate is entitled unto, any former law or rule of this commonwealth to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the Juſtices of the Peace who ſhall adminiſter the oath or affirmation hereby preſcribed, ſhall grant certificates in the ſame form, and keep regiſters, and tranſmit the ſame to the Recorder of Deeds, of the proper county, and he ſhall record the ſame, in the ſame manner and for the ſame fees as by the ſaid recited act is directed.

*Signed by order of the Houſe,*

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

*Enacted into a law at* Philadelphia, *on* Thurſday, *the twenty-ninth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.*

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

*An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.*

*(Continued from our laſt.)*

IT muſt not be concealed, that many perſons make religion too grave and auſtere: the unreaſonable pernicious doctrine, that innocent amuſements are inconſiſtent with Chriſtianity, withdraws numbers of youths from the paths of virtue; creates ſurly and ſelfiſh diſpoſitions; it favors avarice in a degree very amazing; becauſe when life is engroſſed by the purſuits of gain, and the gratifications permitted to center within ones ſelf, the heart grows more narrow, and devoted to intereſt. Levity and diſſipation are out of queſtion--But ſhall any man dare to repreſent God as a gloomy tyrant! is not his *kingdom peace and joy?* are not the *ways of heavenly wiſdom pleaſant?* How can a Chriſtian condemn muſic, when the felicity of heaven is in part repreſented by it? Does not the wiſe king ſay, that *there is a time to laugh, and to dance*---That inferior dancing, which only promotes exerciſe and gaiety, is yet preferable to vulgar amuſements---but there is a kind of dancing, that requires dignity and delicacy; in which the brocade ſhoe and diamond buckle, the livelieſt activity, and the moſt elegant form are not ſufficient; when the ſoul is ſeen in the beaming eye, the animated feature and glowing tint; and the whole frame vibrates to all the varying movements of a fine ſenſibility, like a harpſicord under the hand of a maſter. After ſuch a dance a woman feels herſelf a more affectionate wife and daughter; and a young patriot is well diſpoſed for a grand national debate, or to meet his country's foe ſword in hand. I know this will appear nonſenſe to ſome grave ſenſible people; but I appeal to competent judges. Without diſputing about particulars, rational, innocent, ingenious, ſocial amuſements are of great conſequence to manners and national felicity.

A diſpoſition to view every thing on the right ſide, is better than 10,000 pounds a year, ſays Hume; it is worth millions to a republican people, eſpecially in ſome ſituations.

An aſſembly room in every townſhip, under the direction of the moſt poliſhed of both ſexes, would excellently promote civilization. Senſible preachers will no doubt ſometimes chooſe the generous texts of Solomon, i. e. "Better is an handful with quietneſs, than both the hands full with travail and vexation of ſpirit: There is nothing better for a man, than to let his ſoul enjoy good in his labor. For God giveth to a man who is good in his ſight, wiſdom, knowledge and joy, but to the ſinner he giveth travail, to gather and to heap up." (a)

Laws have a near connexion with manners, and thereby a great influence on government, independent of their direct ſupport of it. Want or bad execution of important laws renders people licentious, and by a longer continuance impatient of all rule and order. Needleſs ſeverity is inconſiſtent with a free, generous government; but injudicious mildneſs is far more dangerous, where the people have an overdriven ſenſe of liberty. Inſtability of laws creates a diffidence in the wiſdom or integrity of government; and prevents or deſtroys habits, which on the generality of men have a greater effect than clear ſenſe, and ſometimes preſſing intereſt. Multiplicity of laws is alſo the work of a weak legiſlature, as a bungling architect encumbers a building [illegible] which, if ſuffered to grow, produce an hundred laws, numberleſs lawſuits, many puniſhments, and endleſs trouble. Laws ought by all means to enforce thoſe political virtues, which are the pillars of the conſtitution----Theſe are in America, *integrity, benevolence, ſincerity, and a degree of generoſity:* If the United States will not do reciprocal juſtice; and warmly promote the common weal; all is loſt---If they cannot generouſly deſpiſe occaſional temptations of a ſeparate intereſt; if they cannot confide in each other; and to a certain degree have an implicit faith in a federal government----the union will at leaſt be jarring, difficult, liable to danger, and far leſs happy. The laws ſhould therefore be pointed with peculiar care againſt every kind of diſhoneſty and fraud; againſt licentiouſneſs in general, but eſpecially that kind which breaks out into acts of cowardly deception, and mean ſelfiſhneſs. I ſhall only mention a few things by way of example. A very defective police in very eſſential matters is a great nuiſance. In ſome places a bridge remains for years in a dangerous condition, and ſeveral perſons nearly eſcape with their lives. What idea muſt this give a reflecting perſon of the government; has it not the ſenſe or power to redreſs the grievance? What effect will it have on public manners, when a few pounds are begrudged, not for conveniency, but ſafety? When women with children in their arms travel on horſeback, and often in the dark, over ſuch a place! Can thoſe men be concerned for the happineſs or the *exiſtence of the United States, who expoſe their ſweethearts, mothers, wives and babies*---No cuſtom can to a feeling mind reconcile ſuch barbarous neglect. Purity of manners is very neceſſary in republics; but a want of it in America would be a ſymptom of greater corruption; becauſe exceeding few women are by a cruel indulgence tempted to ſell their virtue, or at leaſt receive the inſidious friendſhip of a ſeducer---that debaſing inequality is not known, which may induce a vain and leſs virtuous girl rather to be the miſtreſs of a nobleman, than a laborer's wife---marriages are not impeded or forced by poverty or the neceſſiy of living in a certain ſtile: this neither ſeparates true lovers, nor urges the *titled wretch* to give his daughter's hand without her heart. In this ſtate of ſociety, illicit amours evidence in moſt caſes a greater relaxation of moral principles; a degree of vanity, luxury, avarice, licentiouſneſs, inſincerity, very baneful to federal ſtates. It is an execrable ſpecies of falſe honor, and happily as yet little known in America, that permits a gentleman, who ſcorns to be a villain in other things, to ſteal from his beſt friend the heart of his wife. Yet, where ſo many women wed only to wealth and title; where ſo many huſbands think a wife's fondneſs even troubleſome, and are glad of a ciciſbio; where loyalty, pride of rank, and a military force ſupport the government; this corruption is leſs dangerous---But in America the marriage vow ſhould be ſacred, and its violation an attrocious crime. Seduction of young women muſt alſo be very criminal; and ſhould in moſt caſes be marked with peculiar infamy, and ſevere puniſhment.

*Ye generous maids revenge your ſex's wrong;*
*Let not the mean deſtroyer e'er approach*
*Your ſacred charms---------*

America protect thy lovely daughters! Spurn from thy councils, from the bands of thy brave warriors, the *perfidious deceiver*, who, by laboured ſighs, ſacred oaths, and a thouſand ſolemn vows, wins *female tenderneſs, and truſting innocence---the baſe voluptuary or deſpicable coxcomb*, who, to gratify vanity or animal appetite, deſtroys the happineſs of a whole family, regardleſs of *a father's grief, a mother's never ceaſing anguiſh---the infamous coward*, who exults in the inſidious conqueſt of *female weakneſs*, the ſpoil of

(a) *Eccleſiaſtes* 4. 6. *ditto* 2. 24, 26.

innocency, the ruin of beauty---*the barbarian, who brings to an untimely grave the lovely maid that would die for him, or, what is worse, to a disgrace, that all the tears of repentance, all the blood of a broken heart, cannot wash away.*

*(To be Continued.)*

## HARTFORD.

*Copy of a letter from Mr. Decius Wadsworth to Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, containing a further account of Mr. James Cowle's wheat.*

*Farmington, Auguſt* 15, 1787.

*SIR,*

I HAVE the ſatisfaction to inform you, that Mr. Cowle's wheat continued free from any material injury by the fly, until the harveſt; though conſiderably affected by a blaſt which prevailed in the neighbourhood, but which on no account appears owing to the fly; yet the ſtraw was very luxuriant, three hundred ſheaves were reaped off an acre. The difference between the wheat which had but an imperfect trial of the preparation, and the other, is very ſtriking, and ſerves more than any other fact to convince us of the efficacy of the elder. Mr. Cowles informed me that he reaped but four ſheaves where the peck of ſeed, mentioned in my former letter, was ſown.

If this peck of ſeed was of the ſame quality, and differed in no reſpect but in the mode of preparing it, from the reſt, as Mr. Cowles ſtated; and unleſs by ſome unlucky circumſtance Mr. Cowles was deceived in that particular, it undoubtedly was (for his veracity is unqueſtionable) the efficacy of the elder is eſtabliſhed, and we may congratulate the farmers, that ſo eaſy a method is diſcovered, of relieving them from the proſpect of want with which they were threatened. D. WADSWORTH.

Col. J. Wadſworth.

## WORCESTER, Auguſt 30.

Beſides the accounts publiſhed in this magazine, of the effects of the late tremendous whirlwinds, we have received ſeveral others, which, except the following, for want of room, muſt be omitted until next week.

'The remarkable ſtorm on Wedneſday, the 15th inſtant, among other inſtances, had conſiderable effect in ſeveral parts of the town of Oakham, by ſeveral veins, in the manner of a whirlwind, tearing up and throwing down trees, fences and corn, damaging buildings, &c. The houſe of James Haſſet, in the ſoutherly part of this town, was wholly uncapped, and the body much ſhattered. Mr. Haſſet himſelf, his wife and two children, were all conſiderably bruiſed and wounded by the hurling of timber, &c. but their lives remarkably ſpared, and they are in a hopeful way of recovery; his barn, about 30 or 40 feet, though nearly full of hay and grain, was wholly ſhivered to pieces, not one ſtick ſtanding, alſo his corn houſe in the ſame manner; one large iron bar about ſix feet, and two other bars of iron about four feet in length, were carried ten rods: boards, ſhingles, timber, &c. ſcattered in pieces of all ſizes for near two miles eaſterly. 'Is not a tribute of praiſe, for continual preſerving mercy, due to Him, who has not only his way in the great deep, but alſo in the mighty wind?'

## NEW-YORK, September 5.

*Extract of a letter from Rutland, Maſſachuſetts, Auguſt* 27.

'As no particular account of the ravages of the late violent tornado has yet appeared, it may not be unpleaſing to communicate to thoſe who cannot ſee the awful veſtages of its ruins, and who would wiſh to ſympathiſe with the unfortunate, the diſtreſs which it occaſioned a Captain Bent of this town. This narrow column of air, not more, perhaps, than the 5th of a mile in width, came in a ſouth weſterly direction, through a lot of deep rooted white-oak trees, and cleared a wide paſſage for itſelf, twiſting the ſturdieſt of the trees from their roots, and ſcattering them in every direction. From thence it paſſed through a field of corn, back of his houſe, and deſtroyed nearly half of it. Seemingly collecting new fury, it continued its courſe down the hill ſide, juſt ſtruck a corner of his houſe, and played its terrible artillery upon the barn and orchard. The barn, filled with hay, was lifted into the air, ſeveral large heavy timbers a blackſmith's ſhop and part of a shed carried off entirely; near 200 flouriſhing apple trees, with the greater part of the walls and fences round the houſe, levelled to the ground; a wide heap of rubbiſh now appears, where once were the ſmiling fruits of chearful induſtry, and the dear earned labours of long and tedious years.'

## NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 24.

Arrived the 17th inſtant, ſloop Polly, Chriſtopher Prince, from Savannah, (Georgia) in 14 days. Captain Prince ſpoke a ſloop from the Muſquito Shore, with upwards of 40 perſons on board, bound to Georgia. The Muſquito Shore being given up by the Britiſh to the Spaniards, has occaſioned a precipitate evacuation. They being in want of water, Capt. Prince ſupplied them.

## BOSTON, Auguſt 31.

Some of the inſurgents expreſs a diſpleaſure at the election of the Supreme Executive Magiſtrates; others a pleaſure. Though this proves want of union and conſiſtency among them, it proves alſo want of affection to a vigorous adminiſtration. The whole taken together teaches us that little good is to be expected from weakneſs rather than firmneſs---from the ſuſpenſion rather than the execution of juſtice; that would our rulers be the terror of their enemies, the comfort of their friends, the ſupport of government, an honor to their office, as the due unto their people, and return to private life with dignity, they muſt promote the public welfare, though they offend their conſtituents and loſe their ſuffrages.

Sept. 1. We have the pleaſure of informing the public, that on Wedneſday laſt arrived in this town Colonel Lyman, commanding officer of the troops raiſed for the ſupport of government, and the protection of the peaceable and well affected inhabitants in the weſtern counties. The intelligence by this gentleman is extremely agreeable.---- Almoſt all the perſons who have been in open oppoſition to the laws have taken the oath of allegiance, and returned to the boſom of their country, in conſequence of the late generous offer of pardon and indemnity. We are further aſſured, that a degree of good humour and tranquility ſubſiſts in thoſe parts ſo lately the ſcene of outrage and diſſention, beyond what was generally expected---The inſurgents almoſt univerſally diſcovering a ſtrong diſpoſition to enjoy the bleſſings of the free and happy government by which they are protected. There have been, indeed, a few who have not yet ſhewn open marks of contrition, which thoſe of better characters have been free to acknowledge---but theſe are of leſs conſequence, and are every day becoming more attentive to their private concerns, and leſs diſcontented and uneaſy from their political ſituation. The harveſt has been remarkably favourable, and every circumſtance ſeems to announce the immediate reſtoration and eſtabliſhment of peace and good government.

Sept. 3. In addition to the many accounts which have been publiſhed in the papers of different hurricanes which happened on the 15th inſt. we have the following: That in the afternoon of that day, a hurricane was perceived to advance towards a houſe in Dunbarton, ſtate of Newhampſhire; on diſcovering its approach, the owner of the houſe ran in and entreated all to go down into the cellar while it paſſed. The houſe was entirely new, and had no glaſs to the windows. The owner, in attempting to put a board up at a window which was in the room where the family were a few moments before, was taken with the board by the hurricane from that window, and driven acroſs the room, out at another, but without materially injuring him. The houſe was very conſiderably damaged, as was likewiſe a barn, which was alſo new, and ſtood in the range of the hurricane. From Dunbarton, it proceeded to New Concord, on Merrimack river, in the ſame ſtate, deſtroying in that town ſeveral houſes, barns, fields of corn, &c. and orchards, and more or leſs damaging a number of others. From hence the hurricane entered on the river, taking along with it a cyder mill houſe, which ſtood at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, and completely ſet it adrift on the water. A ferry boat paſſing at the ſame time was taken up and carried a conſiderable diſtance, and dropped again on the river. The agitation on the water was ſurpriſingly great. The hurricane is ſuppoſed to have paſſed off in the river, as no traces could be diſcovered of it afterwards.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

*WEDNESDAY, September* 5, 1787. P. M.

THE Houſe met, and having appointed a committee to inform the Executive Council that they were ready to receive any communications,

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at half paſt nine o'clock.

*THURSDAY, September* 6, 1787. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition was preſented from 230 inhabitants of York county, ſtating certain grievances in the preſent mode of collecting debts by legal proceſs, and praying the revival of an act paſſed in 1778, which empowered the county courts to appoint appraiſers of goods taken in execution, at whoſe appraiſement the creditor was obliged to receive them. The petition likewiſe prayed that the conſtables might be made elective by qualified freeholders of the reſpective townſhips, and empowered to ſerve proceſs at the rates which they now receive, as well as the ſheriff's officers.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition was preſented from the miniſters of the Scotch Preſbyterian church in Philadelphia, praying that the act which is intended to diſcharge and annul the declaration of truſt to that congregation, ſo far as it preſumes them to be ſubject to any foreign juriſdiction, might be ſuſpended until the determination of the proceedings at law, now depending in the ſupreme court.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the aſſociated congregation of Pequea and Brandywine, of a ſimilar import, was preſented, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed yeſterday to wait on the Executive Council informed the houſe that they had diſcharged that duty; and that the Council would in a ſhort time tranſmit an addreſs to the Houſe.

The bill for incorporating the German reformed congregation in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, was taken up for a third reading, part of it debated by paragraphs, but afterwards upon motion poſtponed.

*A* MESSAGE *from the* VICE-PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

*GENTLEMEN,*

THE Secretary will lay before you a letter from the Secretary for foreign affairs, of the 3d of July, incloſing extracts of ſundry letters tranſmittd by the Honorrble Mr. Adams---two letters from Charles Thomſon, Eſquire, of the 2d and 21ſt of July, incloſing ſome returns of the ſtate of repreſentation in Congreſs---an ordinance of Congreſs reſpecting public accounts which remain unliquidated, and a copy of the treaty of peace with the Emperor of Morocco---a report of the board of treaſury of the United States----ſundry reſolutions of Congreſs; one of them recommending the repeal of all legiſlative acts, repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great-Britain; one other relating to penſions due to officers in the late army; and a third, allowing further time for exhibiting claims againſt the United States----a tranſcript of the record of the conviction of Thomas Dyer, a juſtice of the peace in Bucks county, for an aſſault and battery upon Joſeph Thomas, of the ſaid county---a memorial from divers claimants of land, in the county of Luzerne---and a petition from Anne Downey.

In a meſſage from this board to your Honorable Houſe in November laſt, we recommended the ſale of the reſerved tract oppoſite to Pittſburgh--a bill for this purpoſe has been publiſhed for conſi- be of advantage to the ſtate, if this bill is enacted into a law during this ſeſſion. CHA. BIDDLE, Vice-Preſident.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Philadelphia, September 6, 1787.

Referred to Meſſrs. Wynkoop, Whitehill and Finley.

A bill for granting to George Wall, junior, the excluſive right of making and vending, a certain mathematical inſtrument invented by him, for 21 years, was read a third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed.

A bill to confirm and amend the charter of incorporation of the Swediſh Lutheran church of Wiacacoa, Kingſeſſing and Upper Merion, called Gloria Dei, Saint James, and Chriſt church, was read a third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The houſe adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at half paſt nine o'clock.

*FRIDAY, September* 7, 1787. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition was preſented from 62 inhabitants of Waſhington county, praying that Chartres creek might be declared a public road.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Lewis Caſtleman, aged 109 years, was preſented, in which he ſtated that he had been defrauded of a plantation by George Wood, who had impoſed a conveyance inſtead of a power of attorney upon him, and prayed the Houſe to interpoſe for his relief.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for appointing truſtees to diſpoſe of certain lands belonging to the Epiſcopal church of Philadelphia, was taken up for a third reading, when a petition from the heirs at law of the late Doctor Kearſley, ſtating a claim to the premiſes, being likewiſe read, the further conſideration of the bill was poſtponed upon motion of Mr. D. Clymer.

The bill for the future endowment of the Pittſburgh Academy was taken up for a third reading on the motion of Mr. Brackenridge. Some difference of opinion aroſe as to the quantum of unappropriated land which ſhould be given to the academy, and it was ſucceſſively moved to make it 10,000, 5,000 and 2,000 acres. In favour of the greateſt quantity, it was argued that the object of this donation was noble, and intereſting, and ought not to be affected by any new and parſimonious diſpoſition on the part of the ſtate. The grants to the inſtitutions of Lancaſter and Carliſle, and the Epiſcopal academy in this city, ſeem indeed to have marked the extent to which the public favour ought to be carried; no reaſon can be fairly aſſigned, why it ſhould be diminiſhed on this occaſion, unleſs it is proved that the ſtate has ſo little land left to beſtow, that ſhe ſhould in prudence circumſcribe her bounty----or that the land itſelf has ſo increaſed in value, that 2,000 acres propoſed to be now granted to Pittſburgh are equal in worth to the 10,000 formerly granted to Lancaſter and Carliſle. The truth is that the public ſtock of unappropriated territory is ſtill conſiderably more than adequate to the calls upon it; and we may juſtly ſuppoſe, that the warrants executed in favour of earlier applicants have been ſo judiciouſly located, that the lands which they have left to the choice of future grantees muſt be inferior in quality and leſs eligible in ſituation.

If arguments to lead this houſe into a preference of any diſtrict could with propriety be introduced, the circumſtances and proſpects of Pittſburgh would afford an ample field. Remote from every ſeminary of learning, and not only ſeparated by the diſtance, but by the badneſs of the roads, from the more refined parts of the ſtate, that town has a peculiar claim for encouragement and ſupport in all her efforts to cultivate the ſciences, and to reap the fruit of knowledge from her own ſoil. As the center of a vaſt country, communicating with other ſovereignties, ſhe muſt one day hold an important ſtation in the commonwealth, and too much cannot be done by means of education to ſecure her allegiance in every poſſible contingency. The queſtion being put, it was reſolved that 5,000 acres ſhould be inſerted in the bill, which was afterwards ordered to be engroſſed.

The bill for empowering Peter le Gaux to erect a private ferry on the Schuylkill was read a third time, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The Houſe adjourned till to-morrow morning at half paſt nine o'clock.

[ To be continued. ]


STERLING & NORCROSS,

MERCHANTS, IN BURLINGTON,

*Having this day, by mutual conſent, diſſolved their Partnerſhip in Trade,*

REQUEST all perſons indebted to them, eſpecially thoſe of a long ſtanding, on bond, bill, note or book account, to call and ſettle their reſpective ballances, to prevent trouble. And every perſon having any juſt demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts for liquidation and payment, to

Sept. 4, 1787. §4w JAMES STERLING.

*One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

WAS broke open laſt night, the houſe of Peter Knight, and robbed of the ſundry articles underneath mentioned:

1 Bag containing about 90 French Crowns.
1 Ditto ditto 90 Spaniſh milled Dollars.

1 China faced ſilver watch, with a ſteel chain, and a ſilver ſeal repreſenting Noah's ark, with a dove holding an olive branch in its mouth.

A large double fold ſattin pocket book, in which were a large number of funded and unfunded certificates, &c. viz.

The following NEW LOAN CERTIFICATES, two years intereſt paid on each,

| | | £ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 11271 | Sheets, - | 69 | 5 | 0 |
| 10717 | Reed and Forde, for | 176 | 7 | 6 |
| 10384 | Ditto, | 157 | 3 | 2 |
| 10634 | Abraham Sheridan, | 81 | 15 | 1 |
| 10551 | Iſaac Melcher, Eſquire, | 82 | 4 | 2 |
| 9696 | Samuel Hays, | 116 | 5 | 0 |
| 266 | James M'Crea, | 338 | 13 | 0 |
| 265 | Ditto, | 63 | 15 | 0 |
| 262 | Ditto, | 283 | 2 | 6 |
| 336 | Peter Knight, | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| 335 | Ditto, | 217 | 9 | 2 |
| 334 | Ditto, | 375 | 0 | 0 |
| 333 | Ditto, | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 332 | Ditto, | 112 | 10 | 0 |
| 30 | Ditto, | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Ditto, | 187 | 10 | 0 |
| 27 | Ditto, | 225 | 0 | 0 |
| 1485 | Ditto, | 1208 | 5 | 4 |
| 5486 | Ditto, | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| 9542 | Nicholas Knight, | 30 | 16 | 8 |
| 331 | Peter Knight, | 1500 | 0 | 0 |
| | | £ 5375 | 6 | 7 |

2 Funded Jerſey certificates, one endorſed with intereſt paid for two years, the other one year, about 1468 Dollars.

1 Of Nourſe's unfunded certificates to Peter Knight, 1468 Dollars. 1 Ditto, about 800 Dollars.

Facilities to the amount of about 280 Dollars.

A red Morocco calendar (Gaine's) for 1775.

A mortgage and judgment bond from Richard Maſon to Peter Knight, dated 1784, for 5500 Pounds.

A number of valuable papers, in which were a ſtate of tranſ- [illegible] George Ingraham and Peter Knight.

A number of looſe papers taken out of the pidgeon holes of the deſk, in which were blank checks, &c.

A black ſattin cloak lined with black tammy, ſuppoſed to be taken to wrap the papers in.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for the caſh, and *Fifty* Dollars for the papers, or in proportion for the property recovered, and no queſtions aſked.

Philad. Sept. 6, 1787. PETER KNIGHT.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, ) Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, )

*To be SOLD by Public Vendue,*

On the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 27th inſt. at 12 o'clock,

ONE hundred acres of that valuable plantation where William Miller, deceaſed, did live, ſituate in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, near the nineteen mile ſtone, leading from Philadelphia to Corryell's ferry. Any gentleman that would chooſe to follow public buſineſs, as the York road runs nearly through the centre of the land, it might be divided into two lots, with good proportion of woodland and meadow; the plow land is of a good quality; there is a good ſpring of running water on each ſide of the York road. For further particulars enquire of the owner, on the premiſes.

¶ ROBERT MILLER.

TO BE LET,

THAT neat Stone HOUSE, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; 9 acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a Licenſed Tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premiſes. Sept. 11, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, deceaſed, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the banks of Schuylkill, on the 25th of Auguſt, a ſmall red COW, with a piece off one of her ears. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. §

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 12.

The former diſtinction of the citizens of America (ſays a Correſpondent) into whigs and tories, ſhould be loſt in the more important diſtinction of *fœderal* and *antifœderal* men. The former are the friends of liberty and independence---the latter are the enemies of liberty, and the ſecret abettors of the intereſts of Great-Britain.

Should the fœderal government be *rejected* (AWFUL WORDS) another correſpondent has favored us with the following paragraphs, to be publiſhed in our paper in the month of June, 1789.——

On the 30th ult. his Excellency David Shays, Eſquire, took poſſeſſion of the government of Maſſachuſetts. The execution of ---- -------, Eſquire, the late tyrannical governor, was to take place the next day.

Accounts from New-Jerſey grow every day more alarming. The people have grown deſperate from the oppreſſions of their new maſters, and have ſecretly, it is ſaid, diſpatched a meſſenger to the Court of Great-Britain, praying to be taken again under the protection of the Britiſh Crown.

We hear from Richmond, that the new ſtate-houſe lately erected there was burnt by a mob from Berkeley county, on account of the Aſſembly refuſing to emit paper money. From the number and daring ſpirit of the mob, government have judged it moſt prudent not to meddle with them.

Yeſterday 300 ſhip-carpenters embarked from this city for Nova-Scotia, to be employed in his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip-yards at Halifax.

We hear from Cumberland, Franklin and Bedford counties, in this ſtate, that immenſe quantities of wheat are rotting in ſtacks and barns, owing to the demand for that article having ceaſed, in conſequence of our ſhips being ſhut out of all the ports of Europe and the Weſt-Indies.

We hear that 300 families left Cheſter county laſt week, to ſettle at Kentucke. Their farms were expoſed to ſale before they ſat off, but many of them could not be raiſed to the value of the taxes that were due on them.

On Saturday laſt were interred, from the Bettering-houſe, the remains of Mrs. Mary ———. This venerable lady was once in eaſy circumſtances, but having ſold property to the amount of 5000l. and lodged it in the funds, which, from the convulſions and diſtractions of our country, have unfortunately become inſolvent, ſhe was obliged to retire to the City Poor-houſe. Her certificates were ſold on the Monday following her interment, but did not bring as much caſh as paid for her winding ſheet.

By a veſſel juſt arrived from L'Orient we learn, that the partition treaty between Great-Britain and the Emperor of Morocco was ſigned on the 25th of April laſt, at London. The Emperor is to have poſſeſſion of all the ſtates to the ſouthward of Pennſylvania, and Great-Britain is to poſſeſs all the ſtates to the eaſtward and northward of Pennſylvania, incluſive of this middle ſtate. Private letters from London add, that Silas Dean, Eſq; is to be appointed Governor of Connecticut, and Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; is to be appointed Governor of Pennſylvania. The government of Rhode-Iſland was offered to Brigadier-General Arnold, who refuſed to accept of it, urging, as the reaſon of his refuſal, that he was afraid of being corrupted by living in ſuch a neſt of ſpeculators and traitors.——

But, adds our correſpondent, ſhould the fœderal government be *adopted*, the following paragraphs will probably have a place in our paper in the ſame month, viz. in June, 1789:——

Yeſterday arrived in this city his Excellency the Earl of Surry, from the Court of Great-Britain, as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. He was received by the principal Secretary of State, and introduced to the Preſident-General, at the fœderal State-houſe, who received him with great marks of politeneſs. His Lordſhip's errand to America is, to negociate a commercial treaty with the United States. The foundation of this treaty is, that all Britiſh ports are to be opened to American veſſels, duty free, and a propoſal to build 200 ſhips every year in the ports of Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia and Charleſton.

Laſt evening arrived at Billingſport the ſhip Van Berkel, Nicholas Van Vleck, maſter, from Amſterdam, with 100 reputable families on board, who have fled from the commotions which now diſtract their unhappy country. It is ſaid they have brought caſh with them to the amount of 45000l. ſterling, to be laid out in purchaſing cultivated farms in this and the neighbouring ſtates.

We learn from Cumberland county, in this ſtate, that land in the neighbourhood of Carliſle, which ſold in the year 1787 for only 5l. has lately been ſold for 10l. per acre, at public vendue. This ſudden riſe in the value of eſtates is aſcribed to the new mode of taxation adopted by the fœderal government, as well as to the ſtability of this government.

Such are the improvements in the roads in this ſtate ſince the eſtabliſhment of the fœderal government, that ſeveral loaded waggons arrived in this city in two days from the town of Lancaſter.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Tioga we learn, that the inſurgents in that place were ſurprized and taken by a party of the new fœderal militia, and that their leaders are on their way to Wyoming, to be tried for their lives.

It appears from the Cuſtom-Houſe books of this city, that the exports from this ſtate were nearly double laſt year, of the exports of the year 1786.

In the courſe of the preſent year, it appears that there have arrived in this ſtate 18,923 ſouls, from different parts of Europe.

Several foreigners, who attended the debates in the fœderal Aſſembly and Senate laſt Wedneſday, declare, that they never ſaw half ſo much decorum, nor heard more noble ſpecimens of eloquence in the Britiſh Houſe of Lords and Commons, than they ſaw and heard in our illuſtrious republican Aſſemblies.

We hear from Fort Pitt, that ſince the navigation of the Miſſiſippi has been confirmed to the United States by the Court of Spain, the price of wheat has riſen from 4*ſ.* to 7*ſ*6 per buſhel in all the counties to the weſtward of the Alleghaney Mountain.

In conſequence of the new and ſucceſsful modes of taxation adopted by the United States, public ſecurities of all kinds have riſen to par with ſpecie, to the great joy of widows, orphans, and all others who truſted their property in the funds of their country.

We hear that the Honorable Thomas ———, Eſq; is appointed to deliver the anniverſary Oration, in September next, in honor of the birth-day of our preſent free and glorious fœderal conſtitution—a day that cannot fail of being equally dear to all Americans with the 4th of July, 1776—for while this day gave us *liberty*, the 15th of September, 1787, gave us, under the ſmiles of a benignant Providence, a *Government*, which alone could have rendered that liberty *ſafe* and *perpetual*.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amſterdam, to his correſpondent in this city, dated June* 8, 1787.

"Our ſituation is deplorable; we are engaged in a civil war, and the Lord knows what will become of us. Several battles have already been fought, in which our burghers gained victory; but the blood of the burghers loſt on theſe occaſions cannot be forgiven. Plundering and uproars are all over the ſeven provinces. Laſt week the troubles began here, and in two nights about forty houſes have been plundered or ruined, and among theſe are two Burgomaſters houſes; it was a dreadful ſight to behold; had you been here, it would have broke your heart to ſee fine furniture thrown out of the windows, broke into a thouſand pieces and caſt into the canals. I have ſeen ſeveral of the houſes plundered, and was there from firſt to laſt; but I can aſſure you, I ſhould not like to ſee ſuch another ſcene; it is worſe than ſeeing houſes on fire. Laſt Saturday one of the mob was hanged, and fifty more are in gaol; ſome will meet the ſame fate. Matters are now come to ſuch a criſis, that they cannot be ſettled otherwiſe than by the ſword; and by what appears, our union will be broke, and the provinces of Holland, with two or three more, will become a ſeparate ſtate, fighting againſt the others as long as poſſible."

A few days ago the treaſurer of Fayette county, in this ſtate, obtained from the ſtate treaſurer a receipt in full for the quota of his county, of the funding taxes, up to the firſt of July laſt. How wiſely do the officers of this new county, which is ſituated beyond the Alleghany mountain, exert themſelves to prevent the accumulation of uncollected taxes upon the inhabitants; an evil which has ſo greatly diſtreſſed the interior diſtricts of the ſtate, and forced multitudes to remove away, from the falſe indulgence of tardy collectors. Theſe emigrants might have anſwered the public calls on them as they became due, but had no proſpect of being able to diſcharge the arrears of years.

A gentleman in this city has received accounts from France, that the cabinets of Verſailles and London had mutually agreed not to interfere in the Dutch conteſts. This arrangement, withdrawing a friend from either party, leaves the patriots and Stadtholderians upon equal terms, and ſecures the bleſſings of peace to the nations who have wiſely adopted it.

*Extract of a letter from Boſton, September* 1.

"On Saturday laſt arrived here Captain Thomas Newall, and the crew of the ſhip Active, which ſailed from Savannah, in Georgia, bound to Europe, on the 7th of Auguſt ult. and on the 17th, in lat. 40. long. 64. about 100 leagues from Nantucket, foundered in a heavy gale of wind, in the Gulph ſtream. On the ſhip's going down, the Captain and crew took to their boats, in which they continued five days---when after ſuffering 18 hours in a hard gale of wind, attended with rain, and in a moment too when deſtruction appeared to them inevitable, they providentially fell in with a fiſhing veſſel, off the ſouth eaſt part of George's Bank, which took them up."

We have a report from New-York, that attempts have been made to ſet the city on fire in ſeveral places at once---but they were happily fruſtrated by the moſt accidental and ſeaſonable diſcoveries. A reward of 400l. is offered by government for apprehending the incendiaries, who are ſuppoſed to be either the vagabond free negroes from other ſtates, or ſome of the piratical refugees from Nova-Scotia.

We are informed that laſt week a moſt horrid murder, burglary and rape was committed at the houſe of an elderly widow in Eveſham, New-Jerſey, by four execrable villains, who, it is ſaid, have ſince been taken, and we hope will be brought to ſpeedy juſtice, and exemplary puniſhment.

SOCIETY *for the* ENCOURAGEMENT *of* MANUFACTURES *and the* USEFUL ARTS.

At a meeting of the Officers of "The Pennſylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts.

Preſent.

T. Mifflin, Preſident; J. Nixon, Treaſurer,
S. Miles, Vice-Preſident, G. Fox, Secretary.

MANAGERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Benjamin Ruſh, | Philip Wager, | W. Robinſon, jun. |
| John Wilcocks | Frederick Kuhl, | Mordecai Lewis, |
| John Kaighn, | John Wharton, | William Rawle. |
| Robert Hare, | | |

The return of an election, held agreeably to the conſtitution of the Society, was read, by which it appeared that the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

*Preſident*---Thomas Mifflin.

*Vice-Preſidents*---David Rittenhouſe, Samuel Miles, Henry Drinker, Samuel Powell.

*Treaſurer*---John Nixon.

*Secretaries*---William Barton, George Fox.

*Managers*---William Rawle, Benjamin Ruſh, Frederick Kuhl, William Bingham, Tench Coxe, John Wharton, Robert Hare, John Wilcocks, Mordecai Lewis, Philip Wager, John Kaighn, William Robinſon, junior.

The conſtitution of the Society, as agreed upon at a general meeting at the Univerſity, being read, the board appointed the monthly meetings of the officers to be held on the 1ſt Wedneſday of every month, at 6 o'clock, P. M. the chair to be taken at half paſt ſix.

On motion reſolved, That Col. Miles and Mr. Kuhl be a committee to provide a proper place for holding the monthly meetings, and that they report their poceedings at the next meeting.

On motion reſolved, That every member of this board who ſhall abſent himſelf from the ſtated meetings, ſhall be fined one ſhilling and ſix-pence---no excuſe to be admitted.

On motion reſolved, That Meſſrs. Robinſon, Rawle and Hare, be a committee of correſpondence, with inſtructions to write to ſuch perſons in the ſeveral ſtates as have it in their power to forward the views of this inſtitution---to tranſmit copies of the conſtitution and addreſs to their correſpondents, and to requeſt mutual communications.

On motion reſolved, That Mr. Kaighn, Col. Miles, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Coxe and Mr. Wharton, be a committee to enquire what articles of American manufacture may require the aid of premiums---what thoſe premiums ſhould be, as alſo to obtain every neceſſary information in their power reſpecting manufactures in general.

On motion reſolved, That the Secretary be directed to requeſt, by adveritiſement, thoſe gentlemen who were appointed to receive ſubſcriptions, to collect the money ſubſcribed, and to pay what money they may have received into the hands of the Treaſurer.

On motion reſolved, That the minutes of the preſent meeting, ſigned by the Secretary, be publiſhed.

The board then adjourned, to meet in the Aſſembly-room, at the State-houſe, on Thurſday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE FOX, Secretary.

The comet, ſays a correſpondent, which the European aſtronomers have declared will be viſible to the inhabitants of this globe in the preſent year, made its appearance in 1532 and in 1661, its period being 129 years, will in all probability be ſeen again either near the cloſe of the year 1789, or in the beginning of the year 1790, and not before.

IN CONGRESS, New-York, July 14, 1787.

Ordered, That the Board of Treaſury prepare and report to Congreſs, a requiſition on the ſtates, for the ſupplies neceſſary for the current year, including one year's intereſt of the foreign debt, and ſuch parts of the principal as may become due the enſuing year; providing for the payment of one year's intereſt on the domeſtic debt, in a mode moſt convenient to the ſtates, and advantageous to the union.

On Sunday laſt was interred the remains of Miſs MARGARET ROSS, the daughter of Mr. JOHN ROSS, of this city.

The numerous attendants at her funeral, and the ſtrong expreſſions of grief manifeſted on that occaſion, ſtrongly marks the affection of her friends, and the reſpect paid to her virtues.

*Burlington, State of New-Jerſey, Sept.* 1, 1787.

*At a meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the county of Burlington, agreeable to the Circular Invitation, it was unanimouſly*

RESOLVED,

I. That we will not do any thing that we conceive will weaken the hands of government.

II. That during the continuance of the Exciſe Law, *as it is now in force* in this ſtate, we will expoſe no article to ſale that is therein mentioned, and that we will take no licence for that purpoſe.

III. That as many of us will attend at the day and place of ſale of ſaid office, as conveniently can, and that our chairmam be directed then to publiſh theſe our reſolutions.

IV. That we will join in a firm remonſtrance againſt the injuſtice of the ſaid law, and pray an immediate removal thereof early in the firſt ſeſſion of the next legiſlature.

Signed, by order,
JAMES STERLING, Chairman.

§‖§ The friends to *Equal Liberty*, in the county of Montgomery, are requeſted to meet on MONDAY, the 17th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of George Egert, in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, upon buſineſs relative to the enſuing election. Sept. 4, 1787.

*‖* The FREEMEN of the county of Cheſter are hereby requeſted to meet at the Court-Houſe in Weſt Chester, in ſaid county, on FRIDAY, the fifth of October next, in order to conſult on buſineſs relative to the enſuing Election.

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Philadelphia, September 7, 1787.

To the ELECTORS of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the honor of holding the office of Sheriff theſe two years paſt, which I have endeavoured to diſcharge according to the beſt of my abilities, and ſhall continue ſo to do (if continued therein) I humbly requeſt your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble ſervant,
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER my utmoſt exertions to ſerve you as Goaler of the county, and being at a conſiderable expence in removing the priſoners from the goal at Cheſter to the goal at Weſtcheſter, at a very inclement ſeaſon of the year, I was turned out of the goal with not more than two weeks warning, having not the leaſt complaint againſt me, and, I am nearly perſuaded, contrary to the will and wiſhes of moſt of the free electors of ſaid county; and being encouraged by many worthy and reſpectable characters, offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the next general election; and ſhould I be ſo happy as to be higheſt on the return, I truſt I ſhall be enabled to execute the duty of the office with fidelity and integrity; which favour will ever be acknowledged and held in remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble ſervant,
Weſtcheſter, Sept. 10, 1787. THOMAS TAYLOR. †

## Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

Cheſter County, Sept. 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock P. M. on the premiſes, in Springfield townſhip, a valuable Plantation, containing 162 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Fell, Eliſha Worrell, and others. There is erected on this plantation an excellent two ſtory ſtone meſſuage or tenement, very pleaſantly ſituated, the out-buildings good, and the land in excellent order; taken in execution as the eſtate of James Heacock, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the meadows of William Craig, on Greenwich iſland, two OXEN; the one a dark red with a white ſpot on his forehead, about 5 years old; the other a ſtag, with ſhort horns, of a dun colour, about 9 years old, and ſuppoſed to weigh about 500 and a half each. Whoever will take up and deliver ſaid cattle to us, the ſubſcribers, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, or if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, *Three Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges.

‡ WILLIAM CRAIG,
Philadelphia, Auguſt 24. RICHARD PRICE.

WAS delivered at the ſtables of JAMES KEGGAN, oppoſite the State-houſe, ſome time ago, ſince which no owner has applied, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, has a hog mane inclining to the off ſide, hair long, no marks, a dock'd tail, the hair hanging below the dock above a foot. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame.

Sept. 11, 1787. ¶ JAMES KEGGAN.

## EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, a German Servant Girl, named Anna Louiſa Mœller, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a full face, dark complexion, black buſhey hair; ſhe is a ſtrong and thick girl. Had on and took with her, two ſpotted linen ſhort gowns, a calico petticoat, alſo a red camblet and white dimity petticoat, with calico borders, three caps, a red and white coloured cotton handkerchief, a check apron, two pair of old white cotton ſtockings, and a pair of new leather ſhoes, with carved braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 29, 1787. CHRISTIAN YOUNG.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry her off. ¶

## SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 19th of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, near the Crooked Billet, a light brown MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod before, her mane has been cut, and ſtands up in a comb, the other part hangs over to the off ſide, has a long ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ABEL MARPLE.

# PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſecond day of Auguſt (inſtant) to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſeventeenth day of September next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheator and Conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, and with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their office, in that behalf, appertain to be done: alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the third day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in the twelfth year of American Independence.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

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AGREEABLY to a Reſolution of the Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Public Priſons, paſſed on Monday evening, the 13th inſtant, Notice is hereby given, that Mr. JOHN OLDDEN is duly appointed Secretary to the Acting Committee of the ſaid Society; ſo that all perſons who may conceive themſelves entitled to benefit from the humane deſigns of this inſtitution may direct their applications to him, in Second, near Market-ſtreet, where the ſame will be received and laid before the Acting Committee, at their next meeting, who will take ſuch order therein as may be proper and neceſſary. J. SWANWICK, Secretary to the Society.

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## TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt evening an indented German ſervant, named *John Chriſtian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light ſandy hair, but having lately been ſick looks pale and of thin viſage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a ſurtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fuſtian-coatee, veſt and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, ſhort ſpotted veſt, white dimity ditto, two white Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, one pair of new and one pair of old ſhoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of Engliſh twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to exceſs; but is averſe to ſervitude, and ready to embrace any ſcheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himſelf at ſome employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this ſtate, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any perſon, who will deliver the ſaid ſervant to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, with reaſonable charges, or ſecure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

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## TO BE SOLD,

THAT old frequented TAVERN (the ſign of the White Buck) and lots of ground, ſituate in Callowhill-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in front, on Ann-ſtreet, 80 feet, and in depth, on Callowhill-ſtreet aforeſaid, 88 feet, having thereon erected good ſtables, a large yard, with ſheds, a high fence round the yard, other out-houſes, and a pump of excellent water. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore and tavern, being near the New-Market. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, who will make the payments eaſy.

¶ ADAM YOHE.

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Eaſton, Northampton county, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exonas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by lands of Philip Sheeck, Nicholas Fell, James Bowman, and vacant land, containing 300 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Joſeph Stackhouſe. Seized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold, by

¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

---

## *TO BE RENTED,*

And entered upon the firſt day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompſon. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north ſide of Arch near Sixth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach Houſe to be LET. Enquire as above. §

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

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## *Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.*

## M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your ſuffrages at the laſt Election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the enſuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmeſt Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly theſe three Years paſt; permit me now earneſtly to ſolicit the Favor of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the preſent Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

---

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for former favors, and ſolicit a continuance thereof at the enſuing election, for the Coroner's office, which will lay an additional obligation on, and be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and humble ſervant,

Auguſt 25, 1787. JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

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New-Jerſey, Glouceſter county, Auguſt 13, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Execution to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the third day of October next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Hannah Matlack, in the town of Woodberry, in the county aforeſaid, one moiety or half part of a ſaw-mill, and tract of pine land and cedar ſwamp, containing ſix thouſand acres, more or leſs, with other improvements thereon. One other tract of good arable land, containing five hundred acres, more or leſs, whereon are two dwelling-houſes, two barns, with ſtabling, a ſaw-mill and griſt-mill, and other valuable improvements; the whole ſituate, lying and being in Tuckehoe, in the townſhip of Great-Egg-Harbour, in ſaid county. Late the property of William Smith and Jeremiah Smith, ſeized in execution, by JOSEPH BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

---

Newtown, Auguſt 24, 1787.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bucks, founded on a domeſtic attachment, to us directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the premiſes, on the firſt day of October next, at ten o'clock, the life eſtate of Gabriel Vanſant in and to a certain meſſuage and plantation, ſituate in Middletown townſhip, county aforeſaid, well improved, containing about 130 acres of land; when and where attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known by the ſubſcribers.

RICHARD STILWELL, )
SAMUEL YARDLEY, ) Auditors.
¶ THOMAS YARDLEY, jun. )

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Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exonas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 13th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and Plantation or tract of Land, containing 125 acres, ſituate lying and being in New Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of Melchor Raſer, John Koplin and others; likewiſe will be ſold the ſame day, a Waggon and Horſes, Wheat and Rye in the ſtraw, Hay in the barn, and a ſet of Smith's tools, &c. Late he property of Thomas Aſhenfetter, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

---

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell*, ſurviving partner of *Meaſe* and *Caldwell*, has made an aſſignment of his own, as well as all the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of the ſaid partnerſhip, to Robert Millegan, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, and the ſubſcriber, for the uſe of their creditors, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances on or before the firſt of October next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt them without further notice. Alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Aſſignee to Meaſe and Caldwell.*

ept 10.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the weſt branch of the Raritan river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. Any perſon inclining to view theſe lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of ſuch excellent quality and ſo well ſituated, as to need no particular deſcription. For terms, apply to the Printers.

---

## To be RENTED,

And entered on ſome time in October next,

A SMALL Plantation of 30 acres of Land, about 6 whereof are good meadow, with a good two ſtory Stone Houſe and Kitchen, and a good Barn, ſituate on the Old York road, about ſix miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars enquire of JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, or to Dr. GEORGE de BENNEVILLE, living near the premiſes.

N. B. Said place would be a tolerable good ſtand for a ſtore.

Briſtol townſhip, Auguſt 10, 1787. ¶

---

## *JUST PUBLISHED,*

*(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)*

## BY M. CAREY,

IN MARKET-STREET,

## The *American Muſeum,*

For AUGUST, 1787.

Being No. II. of the Second Volume.

CONTAINING,

1. ESSAY on the conſequences of emitting paper money; on the neceſſity and advantages of encouraging American manufactures; on the beneficial effects of an alteration of the preſent mode of taxation, &c. &c. in a ſeries of letters.

Letter I. On the preſent ſcarcity of money; on paper emiſſions; Law's ſchemes in France.

Letter II. On paper money; conſequences of debaſing the coin of a nation; imports of Pennſylvania; ditto and exports of North-Carolina; cauſes of the ſcarcity of money; ruinous effects of importing ſuch immenſe quantities of luxuries as are introduced into America; injuſtice of tender laws.

Letter III. On frugality and induſtry---in old nations, it is wiſe to encourage luxury in dreſs.

Letter IV. Further remarks on tender laws; neceſſity of encouraging American manufactures; advantages of a national dreſs; abſurdity of ſervilely copying the faſhions of Europe; New-England well calculated for manufactures; intereſting ſtatement of the ſum contributed by America to the ſupport of the government of Great-Britain, by conſuming her manufactures.

Letter V. Neceſſity of altering the preſent mode of taxation; hardſhips of the land and capitation tax; an exciſe on luxuries particularly calculated for America.

Letter VI. Further remarks on an exciſe; hardſhips of the preſent ſyſtem of taxation on the inhabitants of the weſtern counties of the ſeveral ſtates; alarming calculation of the ruinous conſequences of employing Britiſh veſſels as the carriers of the produce of this country.

Letter VII. Statement of the labour requiſite to ſupport families in North-Carolina; comparative view of ſome countries in Europe; the preſent ſyſtem of Great-Britain, however diſtreſſing it may now prove, is likely to be attended with beneficial conſequences to America.

[This invaluable eſſay, through every page of which are viſible the pureſt patriotiſm and exalted philanthropy, is given entire.]

2. Oration delivered on the 4th of July, 1787, by Joel Barlow.-----Sold for one ſhilling.

3. Enquiry into the effects of public puniſhments upon criminals and ſociety. By Benjamin Ruſh, M. D.-----Sold for 6d.

4. Account of a deputation from Congreſs to the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey.

5. Conſtitution of the Humane Society of Philadelphia.

6. Directions for recovering perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning---from drinking cold water in warm weather---from noxious vapours---from ſuffocation by the fumes of burning charcoal---from the exceſſive heat of the ſun---from exceſſive cold, &c.

7. Patriotic and œconomical aſſociation of the ladies of Hartford.

8. Heads of the aſſociation of the ladies of Halifax town, North-Carolina.

9. Aſſociation entered into by the late governor, lieutenant-governor, &c. &c. of Maſſachuſetts.

10. Reſolutions of the patriotic ſociety of Richmond.

11. Reſolutions entered into by a number of inhabitants of Germantown.

12. Plan of the Pennſylvania ſociety for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts.

13. Thoughts on ex poſt facto laws.

14. On the preſent ſtate of affairs.

15. Blackbeard's ſcheme for the aggrandizement of R*****, I*****.

16. Addreſs of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention of the ſtate of New-York, to the Right Reverend Samuel Provoſt, D. D. on his return from England.

17. Biſhop Provoſt's anſwer to the above addreſs.

18. Complaining regulated.

19. Letter relative to the Heſſian Fly, from Mr. Decius Wadſworth to Col. Jeremiah Wadſworth.

20. On the advantages of ſalt in agriculture.

21. On the benefit of reaping wheat early.

22. On the management of lambs.

23. On the culture of tea in America.

24. A mode of preſerving peach trees from being injured by a ſpecies of worm that has for ſeveral years deſtroyed many of them.

25. Compoſition for colouring and preſerving gates, palels, barns, &c.

26. Method of raiſing calves without milk. By William Budd. For this plan a good medal was preſented to Mr. Budd by the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

27. Efficacy of blackberry jelly. Receipt for making it.

28. Extraordinary cure.

29. Advice of a late eminent phyſician to his patients in putreſcent diſorders.

30. Scale of ages of the animal creation.

31. Curious remarks on the diſeaſes to which mankind are ſubject.

32. Cure for hard times.

33. Diſagreeable portrait.

34. Reſolutions of Congreſs for the eſtabliſhment of a new money of account for the United States.

35. Ordinance of Congreſs for the eſtabliſhment of the mint of the United States.

36. Remarks on the reſolve of Congreſs, fixing a new money of account.

37. Ordinance of Congreſs for the government of the northern territory.

38. Treaty of peace between the United States of America and the Emperor of Morocco.

39. Anecdote of a New-Jerſey dwarf.

40. --------- of one of General Shepherd's officers.

41. --------- of a member of the General Court of Maſſachuſetts.

42. --------- of General Lee.

*Poetry.*

43. Unanimity recommended to the Americans---a fable.

44. Song for the anniverſary of the Declaration of Independence.

45. Verſes on General Waſhington's arrival in Philadelphia. By Philip Freneau.

46. Verſes written at ſea, in a heavy gale. By ditto.

47. The effects of Place, or the wonders of Office.

48. A penny for your thoughts.

49. Verſes written in a company where detraction engroſſed the converſation.

50. Againſt the news-paper ſlanderers.

51. A night piece at ſea. By Dr. Ladd.

52. Epitaph. By ditto.

53. The dove. By ditto.

54. On a graſshopper.

55. A New-England ball.

56. Verſes to a redbreaſt.

57. The injured huſband's complaint.

58. Seduction---An elegy.

59. The proſtitute---An elegy.

60. Ambition---An Elegy. By John Trumbull, author of M'Fingal.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum is 18ſ per annum, for which are given two volumes, each of which will contain 624 pages of letter preſs.

The printer begs leave to obſerve that Mr. Barlow's oration, and the enquiry into the effects of public puniſhments, are ſold, ſeparately, for the ſubſcription price of the preſent number, viz. 1ſ6---yet they form but a very ſmall part of its contents.

*** Such ſubſcribers as have not been ſupplied with No. II. No. III. No. IV. or No. V. of Vol. I. are reſpectfully requeſted to ſend for them.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2990.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1787.

STERLING & NORCROSS,
MERCHANTS, IN BURLINGTON,
*Having this day, by mutual conſent, diſſolved their Partnerſhip in Trade,*

REQUEST all perſons indebted to them, eſpecially thoſe of a long ſtanding, on bond, bill, note or book account, to call and ſettle their reſpective ballances, to prevent trouble. And every perſon having any juſt demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts for liquidation and payment, to

Sept. 4, 1787. §4w JAMES STERLING.

Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

*One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

WAS broke open laſt night, the houſe of Peter Knight, and robbed of the ſundry articles underneath mentioned:

1 Bag containing about 90 French Crowns.
1 Ditto ditto 90 Spaniſh milled Dollars.
1 China faced ſilver watch, with a ſteel chain, and a ſilver ſeal repreſenting Noah's ark, with a dove holding an olive branch in its mouth.

A large double fold ſattin pocket book, in which were a large number of funded and unfunded certificates, &c. viz.

The following NEW LOAN CERTIFICATES, two years intereſt paid on each,

| | | £ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 11271 | Sheets, - | 69 | 5 | 0 |
| 10717 | Reed and Forde, for | 176 | 7 | 6 |
| 10384 | Ditto, | 157 | 3 | 2 |
| 10634 | Abraham Sheridan, | 81 | 15 | 1 |
| 10551 | Iſaac Melcher, Eſquire, | 82 | 4 | 2 |
| 9696 | Samuel Hays, | 116 | 5 | 0 |
| 266 | James M'Crea, | 338 | 13 | 0 |
| 265 | Ditto, | 63 | 15 | 0 |
| 262 | Ditto, | 283 | 2 | 6 |
| 336 | Peter Knight, | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| 335 | Ditto, | 217 | 9 | 2 |
| 334 | Ditto, | 375 | 0 | 0 |
| 333 | Ditto, | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 332 | Ditto, | 112 | 10 | 0 |
| 30 | Ditto, | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Ditto, | 187 | 10 | 0 |
| 27 | Ditto, | 225 | 0 | 0 |
| 1485 | Ditto, | 1208 | 5 | 4 |
| 5486 | Ditto, | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| 9542 | Nicholas Knight, | 30 | 16 | 8 |
| 331 | Peter Knight, | 1500 | 0 | 0 |
| | | £ 5375 | 6 | 7 |

2 Funded Jerſey certificates, one endorſed with intereſt paid for two years, the other one year, about 1468 Dollars.

1 Of Nourſe's unfunded certificates to Peter Knight, 1468 Dollars. 1 Ditto, about 800 Dollars.

Facilities to the amount of about 280 Dollars.

A red Morocco calendar (Gaine's) for 1775.

A mortgage and judgment bond from Richard Maſon to Peter Knight, dated 1784, for 5500 Pounds.

A number of valuable papers, in which were a ſtate of tranſactions between George Ingraham and Peter Knight.

A number of looſe papers taken out of the pidgeon holes of the deſk, in which were blank checks, &c.

A black ſattin cloak lined with black tammy, ſuppoſed to be taken to wrap the papers in.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for the caſh, and Fifty Dollars for the papers, or in proportion for the property recovered, and no queſtions aſked.

Philad. Sept. 6, 1787. PETER KNIGHT.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

3m CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

TO BE LET,

THAT neat Stone HOUSE, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; 9 acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a Licenſed Tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premiſes. Sept. 11, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, deceaſed, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the banks of Schuylkill, on the 25th of Auguſt, a ſmall red COW, with a piece off one of her ears. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. §

HAGUE, July 18.

THE Marquis de Verac, the French Ambaſſador, has ſent to the Preſident of their High Mightineſſes a note the tenor of which is as follows:

"*High and Mighty Lords!*

"The King has been informed that the ſtates of the province of Holland have propoſed on the 7th of this month to your High Mightineſſes to recur to his mediation for the reconciliation of the differences which divide the Republic; his Majeſty is highly ſenſible of this mark of confidence, and he has commanded the underwritten, his Ambaſſador, to declare to your High Mightineſſes, that he is not only diſpoſed to correſpond with their wiſhes, but that he will alſo anxiouſly concur in every thing that depends on him for the reſtoration of tranquility between the different members of the union. The King anxiouſly ſeizes this opportunity of expreſſing to your High Mightineſſes the real concern which the troubles give him, by which the United Provinces are torn. And he recommends to them to conſider the diſaſters which muſt be the conſequence of them, if not ſpeedily terminated.

"His Majeſty thinks, that in order to attain this ſalutary end, it is incumbent on their High Mightineſſes, to adopt the readieſt and moſt effectual meaſures for diſcontinuing, from hence forward, the hoſtile ſteps which ſome of the provinces have taken. Thus, your High Mightineſſes will prevent a civil war, and facilitate the ſucceſs of that reconciliation which it is ſo deſirable to effect: This admonition on the part of the King is dictated by the friendſhip which he bears the Republic, and by the concern he has for its preſervation and proſperity, as well as by the particular affection hepoſſeſſes for each of the members of which it is compoſed."

July 20. In a diſtrict called Oud-Byerland, one ſide of Dordrecht, enormous ravages were cauſed by the ſeditious, when a detachment of the three armed corps of the city of Dordrecht came to ſtop the fury of the incendiaries: theſe outrageous perſons attempting to make reſiſtance, were immediately diſperſed in conſequence of a diſcharge from two field pieces, by which four fell on the ſpot, and others were wounded; fifteen have been taken priſoners, who were committed to the priſon of Dordrecht, where they will meet ſolid and ſpeedy juſtice.

The Penſionary Counſellor has laid before the ſtates of Holland, a letter from the Baron de Rheede, our Envoy at the Court of Berlin. His Excellency informs the ſtates, that it is abſolutely falſe, *that the King of Pruſſia has given the ſmalleſt orders to march towards the territory of Cleves, or elſewhere.*

From Cleves they write, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, having ordered the march of 40 battalions and 30 ſquadrons of the huſſars of Zheiten and dragoons, making together an army of from 50 to 60,000 men, the Regency and Council of War had an extraordinary meeting on the arrival of this intelligence, to conſider of the proper places for ſtationing the above troops, which were hourly expected to arrive, and had iſſued orders for the ſupply of horſes to draw the artillery which is to accompany them.

The general complexion of the letters received from France by the laſt mail, confirm the news of the Marquis de Verac's recal from the Hague, who is to be ſucceeded by another nobleman fully empowered to offer the mediation of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the preſent troubles in Holland. Which office the Holland mail of yeſterday mention his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to have accepted.

The Court of France entered into a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the States General laſt year. This treaty conſiſted of ſeventeen articles, excluſive of four private articles; the exact tenor of which are, indeed, only gueſſed at; and this treaty the French Miniſter at the Hague has officially declared his maſter will faithfully abide by.

No man has therefore occaſion to doubt of the deciſive meaſure his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will adopt, as ſoon as their High Mightineſſes have publicly declared themſelves.

From the complexion of the affairs of all Holland, a civil war appears to be inevitable; and the activity of the French Naval equipment ſeems to indicate the certainty of ſuch an event. It is evident that nothing leſs than the total revocation of all the powers veſted in the Stadtholder can ſatisfy ſo ſtrong a party as the republicans. All Europe waits in patient expectation for the firſt ſtroke, likely to come from the great powers moſt intereſted in the fate of Holland: nor can it be ſuppoſed that England, France and Pruſſia ſtand leſs anxious about the conduct which may be adopted by each other, in conſequence of further violence in the provinces.

The ſtates of Holland have forbidden the admiralty to obey any orders from the Captain General, nor to equip any veſſel for ſea, except for the protection of their external commerce: they have alſo ordered that every cutter that can be employed, ſhall be commiſſioned to cruiſe on the coaſts of Overyſſel and Gueldres, in the Zuyder-Zee.

LONDON.

UTRECHT NEWS.

Notwithſtanding what may be aſſerted to the contrary, this city has more reaſon to apprehend an attack from the Stadtholder's army, than the province of Holland, in the preſent conjuncture of affairs. The rival States of Amersfoort and our patriotic regency diſputing the Sovereignty of the province, invites the ambition of the Orange party to ſubjugate the whole to the ſelf-created regency of the former; to this may be added the deciſive meaſures of the States General, which give every countenance to the partiſans of the Stadtholder's faction. All theſe apprehenſions, which ſeem well founded to us, do not in the leaſt abate the ardour of our brave armed fellow citizen, who ſeem to gain new courage from the impending menaces. The zeal of our co-patriots of Amſterdam has abundantly ſupplied us with auxiliaries in men and money. We are determined to brave the worſt, againſt an army, whoſe want and licentiouſneſs muſt render us a prey to pillage and ſlaughter, if once they get us in their power.

The amity that ſubſiſts between the Prince Biſhop of Liege, and the patriotic States of this Republic, will facilitate the arrival of theſe ſuccours, which our emergencies may require from France. The troops deſtined for the camp formed at Givet, will have but a ſmall diſtance to march to our relief, when occaſion may require them. We have a farther advantage; our allies can approach to our aſſiſtance unoppoſed, whilſt the abetters of the Orange party, who are ſaid to be forming an encampment at Cleves, will have an oppoſition to contend againſt, in a country overrun with water.

Extract of a letter from Helvoetſluys, July 18.

"The fleet, which has been fitting out here for ſome time, has juſt ſailed from this port for the Weſt-Indies, and for the coaſt of Africa, under the convoy of the Rupert and the Vanſtadt frigates of 30 guns each. The fleet conſiſts of 32 ſail, laden with military, naval, and other ſtores, for the different ſettlements. Twenty are deſtined to the coaſt, and the remainder, with the frigates, for St. Euſtatius. In this fleet a number of engineers and other military artificers were embarked, for the erection and repairs of forts in different places."

*July* 7. Both the encreaſe of the national wealth, and the ſupport of our naval power, depend on the extenſion of foreign trade. It muſt, therefore, afford no ſmall ſatisfaction, to ſuch as wiſh to ſee the people independent and ſecure, to obſerve, that our foreign commerce receives every day freſh augmentations. Indeed, it is matter of ſurpriſe, to thoſe who know at what a low ebb our exports and imports were when the coalition was diſmiſſed from office, to remark their preſent flouriſhing condition. Nothing but the cloſeſt attention to the ſupport of public credit on the par of Government; and the moſt active induſtry on the part of the people could have brought about ſo happy a revolution.

There is no truth in the aſſertion, that many of our naval officers and ſeamen have been obliged to go into foreign ſervice through bad treatment or neceſſity. It is true, every officer who wanted to be promoted has not been promoted; but it is equally true, that all who had a juſt title to promotion have been rewarded. As to ſeamen—our foreign trade at this moment employs more ſhipping than it ever did in any period during peace: it, therefore, is ſeamen's own fault if they are employed by Britiſh maſters. In fact they are ſo employed—almoſt to a man.

The invention of the ſtock-jobbers ſeems to be exhauſted. Why don't they maſſacre the Princeſs of Orange; or engage the French and Ruſſian armies? It would be eaſy enough to do ſo; and as ſuch events are amuſing, it is a pitty John Bull ſhould not be indulged.

Wedneſday Meſſrs. Tenon and Colomb, accompanied by the Marquis d'Herbouville, deputed by the Royal Academy of Sciences of France, and at the expence of the French Government, to view the priſons and hoſpitals of this country, viſited Worceſter Infirmary and priſon, attended by Dr. Johnſtone. The French Government have in view, by this ſurvey, an object of great conſequence to humanity, the rendering priſons leſs injurious to health and morals, and hoſpitals as conducive as poſſible to the welfare of mankind.

July 10. The public not being diſpoſed to be any longer deceived by the fictions of the malecontents of the day, ſoon ſhewed their diſapprobation and deteſtation of the rumours circulated, reſpecting the acts of injuſtice ſaid to be practiſed by the French Conſuls and Farmers General. They will ſoon have equal reaſon to ſmile at the fabrications which regard the French armaments at Breſt.—The French as well as the Engliſh generally review their ſhipping once a year: And they will doubtleſs do ſo in 1787. However, many ſurmiſes the Patriots of England may raiſe reſpecting their intentions. The Dutch, one ſhould think, are as much concerned in the deciſion of the affairs of Holland, as the Engliſh and French:—How comes it then that they fit out no men of war? Perhaps their fleets are to join the neutral powers.

*July* 13. Let the republican ſpirits of Great-Britain look to the inteſtine feuds, and we may ſay domeſtic broils of the Hollanders; let them look to the happy tranquility and ſettle moderation of the government here, and then praiſe republicaniſm if they can.

The ſame correſpondent adds, that the King of Great-Britain governs freemen by their own election and laws, whilſt their High Mightineſſes, as they are ſtyled, rule ſlaves by arbitrary force and violence. From ſuch a government the Dutch may juſtly ſay, "Good Lord deliver us."

The laſt letters from Elſinore, dated the 4th inſtant, mention that two Eaſt-Indiamen bound to Copenhagen, paſſed the Sound from China, under jury maſts, the 2d; and that 50 ſail of merchant ſhips were then at anchor in the Sound, wind bound.

*July* 16. It is ſaid in a private letter, that the army committed great exceſſes on their entry into Wyk. Immediately on the confirmation, that a French army was advancing towards Holland; an augmentation to the amount of 30,000 men in the whole, was made in the Pruſſian army in the Duchy of Cleves, and thoſe letters ſay, on the arrival of the mutual guarantee from England, they will be in action. A ſmall river only parts the Duchy of Cleves from Holland.

*July* 17. From Utrecht we learn, that in the night between Saturday and Sunday Se'nnight, a body of one thouſand men, in two diviſions; one commanded by the Rhinegrave of Salem, and the other by Lieutenant General Vander Boch, marched from hence to attack the out-poſt of the Stadtholder's camp. A ſmart ſkirmiſh enſued, in which they killed ſeveral horſemen of Vander Hoop's regiment. They returned back to Utrecht on the 8th inſtant. Two hundred of the Stadtholders troops have deſerted, and come into Utrecht.

*July* 21. Yeſterday goods to the amount of 10,000l. were entered at the Cuſtom-Houſe for France, the principle part was earthen ware, that article being very ſcarce in that country.

*July* 24. The miſchief of our finances is, that our mode of taxation is without determined principles, without any rule but the immediate want of money, and the poſſibility of procuring it; taxing lands, employments, money, induſtry, or whatever occurs to a hurried imagination.

*July* 26. An unhappy conteſt is likely to take place between the King of Sardinia and the Republic of Genoa. His Majeſty thinking himſelf inſulted by the hardſhips which the Piedmonteſe ſhepherds are ſubjected to by the Genoeſe, when they are driving their cattle through the Republic, has forcibly taken four fourths and the town of Savona, and now keeps poſſeſſion of them. As ſoon as the news of this invaſion was brought to Genoa, the Senate diſpatched three Couriers, one to Paris, the other to Vienna, to implore the protection and mediation of thoſe Courts, and the third to Swiſſerland, to obtain of the Helvetian Cantons a body of ſix thouſand men, to defend the Republic againſt this unforeſeen attack of the King of Sardinia.

July 27. It is not impoſſible that the King may take a diſtinct part in the affairs of Holland, as Sovereign of this country, and Elector of Hanover. In the former, he may mediate; in the latter he may act. It would be a fine ſubject for the fineſſe, ſophiſtry, and clamour of oppoſition; but we are ſo far from ſeeing the political impropriety of ſuch a meaſure, that we think, in the preſent poſture of Dutch politics, it might be adopted with infinite advantage.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, (*by expreſs*,) July 20.

"Mr. Knight, the Secretary of the Marquis de Thuleymere, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary, is juſt returned from the Hague, and brought with him the original of an anſwer to the memorial of his Majeſty of the 6th inſtant; it is ſaid to be highly ſatisfactory. The troops on their march for Cleeves have not however been countermanded, which ſhews there is but little dependance on the report that affairs were taking a very favourable and pacific turn in the Dutch Provinces. Prince William George Frederick, eldeſt ſon of the Prince of Orange, is expected here daily."

The Dutch faction has certainly ſent four ſhips of the line to the Eaſt-Indies, to guard their ſpice iſlands.—This we give upon the moſt authentic information:—and the motive aſſigned for this proceeding is, that it was feared, had the iſlands been left unguarded, they might have been taken by the Engliſh, and made the condition for the Prince of Orange's reſtoration to the States.

*July* 28. The two parties which diſtract Holland at preſent are, the patriots (falſely ſo called) with the French at their head, and a revolution—and the Prince, with the trading intereſt, the old conſtitution, and all that are decent and peaceable in the Provinces. To ſupport the latter is the natural propenſity of England.

May heaven avert the calamities of war! is the univerſal prayer of every ſincere friend to his country—ſuch are our ardent wiſhes; and, in the preſent moment of doubt and uncertainty, we ſhould be happy in the opportunity of aſſuring our readers, that there was no likelihood of the bleſſings of peace being interrupted; but ſuch, we are well informed, is the nature of the late diſpatches received from our Ambaſſador at the Hague, (on which a Cabinet Council was held late on Thurſday night) as to give the juſteſt reaſon to apprehend a ruptnre with France may be the inevitable conſequence.

The underwriters of New Lloyd's, in reſpect to the miraculous eſcape of the Olive Branch cutter, Captain Brian, from Africa, on which a ſmall average loſs was paid, contributed for a ſilver bowl, with their names engraved, which is left for public view there this day. A gold medal is making for the French Captain who aſſiſted Captain Brian when in diſtreſs, who belonged to the Le Fortune packet-boat, which ſails between New-York and L'Orient.

The taxes in Holland are raiſed by an almoſt general exciſe; for there is ſcarce any thing in the whole country, but ſome duty is laid upon it. Every province and every city varies its taxes as they think fit, provided they furniſh the quota demanded by the States General, who never give directions concerning the mode of raiſing it. But though the Dutch take every thing that is conſumed at home by eating, drinking, and cloathing, &c. they take care that the duties on merchandiſe ſhall be extremely low, both on importation and exportation; which makes this country in a manner a free port, and draws to it a conſiderable portion of the general trade of Europe.

*Extract of a letter from Verſailles, July* 20.

"His Majeſty has received a letter from M. de. Caloane, nearly in the following terms: 'The perſecutions I have ſuffered, 'the ignominy I am branded with, the great diſguſt they have 'conceived againſt my perſon, and above all the extreme grief I 'feel to ſee myſelf deprived of your Majeſty's favour and pro'tection, have made me baniſh myſelf from my county; and 'when your Majeſty receives this letter I ſhall be out of your do'minions. I retire into a country where I can in ſafety labour 'towards my juſtification.'"

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, July* 21.

"By a report made to the linen board by the proper officer, it appears that the value of linens exported directly from the linen-hall in the June market of 1787, has exceeded the value of the linens exported in the June market of 1786, in a ſum not leſs than 111,600 l."

We hear that on Tueſday evening a meſſenger arrived from Paris, with an anſwer to a memorial which had been ſent from this court a few days before, remonſtrating on the hoſtile preparations in different parts of France; which anſwer is couched in very unſatisfactory, if not contemptuous language: it evades, as uſual, all explicit reply, and concludes with ſtating, that the preparations carrying on in this county have ſo hoſtile and unfriendly an appearance, as to warrant every exertion they are now making, and their determination to keep peace with us. This accounts for the two extraordinary Cabinet Councils which were held on Wedneſday and the day before.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucke) Auguſt 16.

A few days ago Colonel Benjamin Logan received an expreſs from Colonel James Robinſon, commanding officer of the ſettlements on Cumberland, N. Carolina) containing the following intelligence:

That he was informed by expreſs from the chief of the Chickeſaw nation, and alſo by ſome Indians who had eſcaped from that country, that the Creek, Checamauga, and ſome other tribes of Indians, had, in a grand council held at Mobille, declared war againſt the ſettlements on Cumberland river, and were to invade that country in the courſe of the preſent month, with all the force they could raiſe. That in conſequence of this determination, M'Gillivray, ſuperintendant of the Creek nation, had ſent a party of the Creeks to the Chickeſaw nation, with orders to kill Mr. Turnbull, Captain Davenport, and every other white man they could find in that country. Turnbull having information, by an Indian, of their deſign, made his eſcape, but Davenport and four men were killed in the Chickeſaw town, and the whole ſettlement at the Chickeſaw Bluff were cut off, except three. The Chickeſaws, (though mortal enemies to the Creeks) were unable to protect theſe people from their cruelty, being deſtitute of ammunition, but aſſure Colonel Robinſon, that as ſoon as they receive a ſupply from Cumberland or Kentucke, they will declare open war againſt that nation. Colonel Robinſon wrote in the moſt preſſing manner for aſſiſtance from this country, urging, that unleſs immediately reinforced, that whole country was in imminent danger of falling a ſacrifice to the ſuperior force of the enemy, an attack from whom they daily expected, as the ſign of large parties had been diſcovered within a few miles of Naſhville.

We have received intelligence which there is every reaſon to believe authentic, that two days after the expreſs left that country, they expected the attack was made; that the Indians had deſtroyed 40 families in one day, and had defeated a party of men that had given them battle, of which few eſcaped; that upwards of 100 Indians had been ſeen cutting down corn in one plantation.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.

On Tueſday, the 11th inſt. ſeveral of the convicts endeavoured to make their eſcape by getting into the common ſewer, but after a long and vigilant ſubterraneous purſuit, we are informed they are all reſtored to their keepers.

On Friday laſt, in the General Aſſembly, after a long debate, the bill for erecting parts of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington into a new county was poſtponed, upon the queſtion, whether it ſhould be taken up by paragraphs? Mr. Brackenridge then moved for the yeas and nays: When twenty-five appeared againſt the poſtponement, and thirty-three for it.

## *Plan of the new Fœderal Government.*

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution for the United States of America.

### ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. ALL legiſlative powers herein granted ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs of the United States, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 2. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be compoſed of members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral ſtates, and the electors in each ſtate ſhall have the qualifications requiſite for electors of the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature.

No perſon ſhall be a repreſentative, who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate in which he ſhall be choſen.

Repreſentatives and direct taxes ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates which may be included within this Union, according to their reſpective numbers, which ſhall be determined by adding to the whole number of free perſons, including thoſe bound to ſervice for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other perſons. The actual enumeration ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the Congreſs of the United States, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. The number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each ſtate ſhall have at leaſt one repreſentative; and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the ſtate of New-Hampſhire ſhall be entitled to chuſe three, Maſſachuſetts eight, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York ſix, New-Jerſey four, Pennſylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland ſix, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the repreſentation from any ſtate, the Executive authority thereof ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall chuſe their Speaker and other officers; and ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two ſenators from each ſtate, choſen by the legiſlature thereof, for ſix years; and each ſenator ſhall have one vote.

Immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided as equally as may be into three claſſes. The ſeats of the ſenators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the ſecond year, of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third claſs at the expiration of the ſixth year, ſo that one third may be choſen every ſecond year; and if vacancies happen by reſignation, or otherwiſe, during the receſs of the Legiſlature of any ſtate, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legiſlature, which ſhall then fill ſuch vacancies.

No perſon ſhall be a ſenator, who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate for which he ſhall be choſen.

The Vice-Preſident of the United States ſhall be Preſident of the ſenate, but ſhall have no vote, unleſs they be equally divided.

The ſenate ſhall chuſe their other officers, and alſo a Preſident pro tempore, in the abſence of the Vice-Preſident, or when he ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident of the United States.

The ſenate ſhall have the ſole power to try all impeachments. When ſitting for that purpoſe, they ſhall be on oath or affirmation. When the Preſident of the United States is tried, the Chief Juſtice ſhall preſide: And no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members preſent.

Judgment in caſes of impeachment ſhall not extend further than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, truſt or profit under the United States; but the party convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof; but the Congreſs may at any time by law make or alter ſuch regulations, except as to the places of chuſing ſenators.

The Congreſs ſhall aſſemble at leaſt once in every year, and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the firſt Monday in December, unleſs they ſhall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each houſe ſhall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties, as each houſe may provide.

Each houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publiſh the ſame, excepting ſuch parts as may in their judgments require ſecrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either houſe on any queſtion ſhall, at the deſire of one fifth of thoſe preſent, be entered on the journal.

Neither houſe, during the ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houſes ſhall be ſitting.

Sect. 6. The ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the treaſury of the United States. They ſhall in all caſes, except treaſon, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arreſt during their attendance at the ſeſſion of their reſpective houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame; and for any ſpeech or debate in either houſe, they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

No ſenator or repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments whereof ſhall have been encreaſed during ſuch time; and no perſon holding any office under the United States ſhall be a member of either houſe during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the houſe of repreſentatives; but the ſenate may propoſe or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which ſhall have paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives and the ſenate, ſhall, before it become a law, be preſented to the preſident of the United States; if he approve he ſhall ſign it, but if not he ſhall return it, with his objections to that houſe in which it ſhall have orignated, who ſhall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-conſider it. If after ſuch reconſideration, two thirds of that houſe ſhall agree to paſs the bill, it ſhall be ſent, together with the objections, to the other houſe, by which it ſhall likewiſe be reconſidered, and if approved by two thirds of that houſe, it ſhall become a law. But in all ſuch caſes the votes of both houſes ſhall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the perſons voting for and againſt the bill ſhall be entered on the journal of each houſe reſpectively. If any bill ſhall not be returned by the Preſident within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it ſhall have been preſented to him, the ſame ſhall be a law, in like manner as if he had ſigned it, unleſs the Congreſs by their adjournment prevent its return, in which caſe it ſhall not be a law.

Every order, reſolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives may be neceſſary (except on a queſtion of adjournment) ſhall be preſented to the Preſident of the United States; and before the ſame ſhall take effect, ſhall be approved by him, or, being diſapproved by him, ſhall be repaſſed by two thirds of the Senate and Houſe of repreſentatives, according to the rules and limitations preſcribed in the caſe of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congreſs ſhall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts and exciſes, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impoſts and exciſes ſhall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the ſeveral ſtates, and with the Indian tribes;

To eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the ſubject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the ſtandard of weights and meaſures;

To provide for the puniſhment of counterfeiting the ſecurities and current coin of the United States;

To eſtabliſh poſt offices and poſt roads;

To promote the progreſs of ſcience and uſeful arts, by ſecuring for limited times to authors and inventors the excluſive right to their reſpective writings and diſcoveries;

To conſtitute tribunals inferior to the ſupreme court;

To define and puniſh piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas, and offences againſt the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and repriſal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raiſe and ſupport armies, but no appropriation of money to that uſe ſhall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, ſuppreſs inſurrections, and repel invaſions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and diſciplining the militia, and for governing ſuch part of them as may be employed in the ſervice of the United States, reſerving to the ſtates reſpectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the diſcipline preſcribed by Congreſs;

To exerciſe excluſive legiſlation, in all caſes whatſoever, over ſuch diſtrict (not exceeding ten miles ſquare) as may, by ceſſion of particular ſtates, and the acceptance of Congreſs, become the ſeat of the government of the United States, and to exerciſe like authority over all places purchaſed by the conſent of the legiſlature of the ſtate in which the ſame ſhall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arſenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers veſted by this conſtitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the ſtates now exiſting ſhall think proper to admit, ſhall not be prohibited by the Congreſs prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be impoſed on ſuch importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each perſon.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion the public ſafety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex poſt facto law ſhall be paſſed.

No capitation or other direct tax ſhall be laid, unleſs in proportion to the cenſus or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty ſhall be laid on articles exported from any ſtate. No preference ſhall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one ſtate over thoſe of another: nor ſhall veſſels bound to, or from, one ſtate, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money ſhall be publiſhed from time to time.

No title of nobility ſhall be granted by the United States:—And no perſon holding any office of profit or truſt under them, ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, accept of any preſent, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign ſtate.

Sect. 10. No ſtate ſhall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and repriſal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and ſilver coin a tender in payment of debts; paſs any bill of attainder, ex poſt facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No ſtate ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, lay any impoſts or duties on impoſts or exports, except what may be abſolutely neceſſary for executing its inſpection laws; and the neat produce of all duties and impoſts, laid by any ſtate on imports or exports, ſhall be for the uſe of the Treaſury of the United States; and all ſuch laws ſhall be ſubject to the reviſion and controul of the Congreſs. No ſtate ſhall, without the conſent of Congreſs, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ſhips of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another ſtate, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unleſs actually invaded, or in ſuch imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power ſhall be veſted in a preſident of the United States of America. He ſhall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-preſident, choſen for the ſame term, be elected as follows:

Each ſtate ſhall appoint, in ſuch manner as the legiſlature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of ſenators and repreſentatives to which the ſtate may be entitled in the Congreſs: But no ſenator or repreſentative, or perſon holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall be appointed an elector.

The electors ſhall meet in their reſpective ſtates, and vote by ballot for two perſons, of whom one at leaſt ſhall not be an inhabitant of the ſame ſtate with themſelves. And they ſhall make a liſt of all the perſons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which liſt they ſhall ſign and certify, and transmit ſealed to the ſeal of the government of the United States, directed to the preſident of the ſenate. The preſident of the ſenate ſhall, in the preſence of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, open all the certificates, and the votes ſhall then be counted. The perſon having the greateſt number of votes ſhall be the preſident, if ſuch number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have ſuch majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the houſe of repreſentative ſhall immediately chuſe by ballot one of them for preſident; and if no perſon have a majority, then from the five higheſt on the liſt the ſaid houſe ſhall in like manner chuſe the preſident. But in chuſing the preſident, the votes ſhall be taken by ſtates, the repreſentation from each ſtate having one vote; a quorum for this purpoſe ſhall conſiſt of a member or members from two thirds of the ſtates, and a majority of all the ſtates ſhall be neceſſary to a choice. In every caſe after the choice of the preſident, the perſon having the greateſt number of votes of the electors ſhall be the vice-preſident. But if there ſhould remain two or more who have equal votes, the ſenate ſhall chuſe from them by ballot the vice-preſident.

The Congreſs may determine the time of chuſing the electors, and the day on which they ſhall give their votes; which day ſhall be the ſame throughout the United States.

No perſon, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be eligible to the office of Preſident; neither ſhall any perſon be eligible to that office, who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a reſident within the United States.

In caſe of the removal of the preſident from office, or of his death, reſignation, or inability to diſcharge the powers and duties of the ſaid office, the ſame ſhall devolve on the vice-preſident, and the Congreſs may by law provide for the caſe of removal, death, reſignation or inability, both of the preſident and vice-preſident, declaring what officer ſhall then act as preſident, and ſuch officer ſhall act accordingly, until the diſability be removed, or a preſident ſhall be elected.

The preſident ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for his ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall neither be encreaſed or diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected, and he ſhall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he ſhall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of preſident of the United States, and will to the beſt of my ability, preſerve, protect and defend the conſtitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The preſident ſhall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the ſeveral ſtates, when called into the actual ſervice of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices, and he ſhall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences againſt the United States, except in caſes of impeachment.

He ſhall have power, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the ſenators preſent concur; and he ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, ſhall appoint ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, judges of the ſupreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for, and which ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law. But the Congreſs may by law veſt the appointment of ſuch inferior officers, as they think proper, in the preſident alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The preſident ſhall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the receſs of the ſenate, by granting commiſſions, which ſhall expire at the end of their next ſeſſion.

Sect. 3. He ſhall from time to time give to the Congreſs information of the ſtate of the union, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene both houſes, or either of them, and in caſe of diſagreement between them, with reſpect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper; he ſhall receive ambaſſadors and other public miniſters; he ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and ſhall commiſſion all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The Preſident, Vice-Preſident and all civil officers of the United States, ſhall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treaſon, bribery, or other high crimes and miſdemeanors.

## III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch inferior courts as the Congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh. The judges, both of the ſupreme and inferior courts, ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, and ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for their ſervices, a compenſation, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes, in law and equity, ariſing under this conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under their authority; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more States, between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the ſame ſtate claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a ſtate, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or ſubjects.

In all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be party, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction. In all the other caſes before mentioned, the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations, as the Congreſs ſhall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in caſes of impeachment, ſhall be by jury; and ſuch trial ſhall be held in the ſtate where the ſaid crimes ſhall have been committed; but when not committed within any ſtate, the trial ſhall be at ſuch place or places as the Congreſs may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treaſon againſt the United States ſhall conſiſt only in levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon ſhall be convicted of treaſon unleſs on the teſtimony of two witneſſes to the ſame overt act, or on confeſſion in open court.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to declare the puniſhment of treaſon, but no attainder of treaſon ſhall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the perſon attainted.

## IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit ſhall be given in each ſtate to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other ſtate. And the Congreſs may by general laws preſcribe the manner in which ſuch acts, records and proceedings ſhall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each ſtate ſhall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the ſeveral ſtates.

A perſon charged in any ſtate with treaſon, felony, or other crime, who ſhall flee from juſtice, and be found in another ſtate, ſhall, on demand of the executive authority of the ſtate from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the ſtate having juriſdiction of the crime.

No perſon held to ſervice or labour in one ſtate, under the laws thereof, eſcaping into another, ſhall, in conſequence of any law or regulation therein, be diſcharged from ſuch ſervice or labour, but ſhall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom ſuch ſervice or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New ſtates may be admitted by the Congreſs into this union; but no new ſtate ſhall be formed or erected within the juriſdiction of any other ſtate; nor any ſtate be formed by the junction of two or more ſtates, or parts of ſtates, without the conſent of the legiſlatures of the ſtates concerned, as well as of the Congreſs.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to diſpoſe of and make all needful rules and regulations reſpecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Conſtitution ſhall be ſo conſtrued as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular ſtate.

Sect. 4. The United States ſhall guarantee to every ſtate in this union a Republican form of government, and ſhall protect each of them againſt invaſion; and on application of the legiſlature, or of the executive (when the legiſlature cannot be convened) againſt domeſtic violence.

## V.

The congreſs, whenever two-thirds of both houſes ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall propoſe amendments to this conſtitution, or, on the application of the legiſlatures of two thirds of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall call a convention for propoſing amendments, which, in either caſe, ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of this conſtitution, when ratified by the legiſlatures of three fourths of the ſeveral ſtates, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be propoſed by the Congreſs; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight ſhall in any manner affect the firſt and fourth clauſes in the ninth ſection of the firſt article; and that no ſtate, without its conſent, ſhall be deprived of its equal ſuffrage in the ſenate.

## VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be as valid againſt the United States under this conſtitution, as under the confederation.

This conſtitution, and the laws of the United States which ſhall be made in purſuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land; and the judges in every ſtate ſhall be bound thereby, any thing in the conſtitution or laws of any ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The ſenators and repreſentatives beforementioned, and the members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the ſeveral States, ſhall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to ſupport this conſtitution; but no religious teſt ſhall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public truſt under the United States.

## VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine ſtates ſhall be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of this conſtitution between the ſtates ſo ratifying the ſame.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous conſent of the ſtates preſent, the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident,
And deputy from VIRGINIA.

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|---|---|
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | DELAWARE. |
| John Langdon, | George Read, |
| Nicholas Gilman. | Gunning Bedford, junior, |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | John Dickinſon, |
| Nathaniel Gorham, | Richard Baſſett, |
| Rufus King. | Jacob Broom. |
| CONNECTICUT. | MARYLAND. |
| William Samuel Johnſon, | James M'Henry, |
| Roger Sherman. | Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, |
| NEW-YORK. | Daniel Carrol. |
| Alexander Hamilton. | VIRGINIA. |
| NEW-JERSEY. | John Blair, |
| William Livingſton, | James Madiſon, junior. |
| David Brearley, | NORTH-CAROLINA. |
| William Paterſon, | William Blount, |
| Jonathan Dayton. | Richard Dobbs Spaight, |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | Hugh Williamſon. |
| Benjamin Franklin, | SOUTH-CAROLINA. |
| Thomas Mifflin, | John Rutledge, |
| Robert Morris, | Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, |
| George Clymer, | Charles Pinkney, |
| Thomas Fitzſimons, | Pierce Butler. |
| Jared Ingerſoll, | GEORGIA. |
| James Wilſon, | William Few, |
| Gouverneur Morris. | Abraham Baldwin. |

Atteſt, WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

IN CONVENTION, Monday, September 17th, 1787.

PRESENT.

The States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Mr. *Hamilton* from New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia:

*RESOLVED*,

THAT the preceding Conſtitution be laid before the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it ſhould afterwards be ſubmitted to a Convention of Delegates, choſen in each State by the People thereof, under the recommendation of its Legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification; and that each Convention aſſenting to, and ratifying the ſame, ſhould give notice thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

*Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as ſoon as the Conventions of nine States ſhall have ratified this Conſtitution, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhould fix a day on which Electors ſhould be appointed by the States which ſhall have ratified the ſame, and a day on which the Electors ſhould aſſemble to vote for the Preſident, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Conſtitution. That after ſuch publication the Electors ſhould be appointed, and the Senators and Repreſentatives elected: That the Electors ſhould meet on the day fixed for the Election of the Preſident, and ſhould tranſmit their votes, certified, ſigned, ſealed and directed, as the Conſtitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled; that the Senators and Repreſentatives ſhould convene at the time and place aſſigned; that the Senators ſhould appoint a Preſident of the Senate, for the ſole purpoſe of receiving, opening and counting the votes for Preſident; and, that after he ſhall be choſen, the Congreſs, together with the Preſident, ſhould, without delay, proceed to execute this Conſtitution.

*By the unanimous Order of the Convention*,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.

*William Jackſon*, Secretary.

IN CONVENTION, September 17th, 1787.

*SIR*,

WE have now the honor to ſubmit to the conſideration of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, that Conſtitution which has appeared to us the moſt adviſeable.

The friends of our country have long ſeen and deſired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of leving money and regulating commerce, and the correſpondent executive and judicial authorities, ſhould be fully and effectually veſted in the general government of the Union: but the impropriety of delegating ſuch extenſive truſt to one body of men is evident---Hence reſults the neceſſity of a different organization.

It is obviouſly impracticable in the fœderal government of theſe ſtates, to ſecure all rights of independent ſovereignty to each, and yet provide for the intereſt and ſafety of all---Individuals entering into ſociety muſt give up a ſhare of liberty, to preſerve the reſt. The magnitude of the ſacrifice muſt depend as well on ſituation and circumſtance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with preciſion the line between thoſe rights which muſt be ſurrendered, and thoſe which may be reſerved; and on the preſent occaſion this difficulty was encreaſed by a difference among the ſeveral ſtates, as to their ſituation, extent, habits, and particular intereſts.

In all our deliberations on this ſubject we kept ſteadily in our view, that which appears to us the greateſt intereſt of every true American, the conſolidation of our union, in which is involved our proſperity, felicity, ſafety, perhaps our national exiſtence. This important conſideration, ſeriouſly and deeply impreſſed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be leſs rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwiſe expected; and thus the Conſtitution which we now preſent is the reſult of a ſpirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and conceſſion, which the peculiarity of our political ſituation rendered indiſpenſible.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtleſs conſider, that had her intereſts been alone conſulted, the conſequences might have been particularly diſagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reaſonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the laſting welfare of that country, ſo dear to us all, and ſecure her freedom and happineſs, is our moſt ardent wiſh.

With great reſpect,
We have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your EXCELLENCY's moſt
Obedient and humble Servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.
*By unanimous Order of the Convention.*

*His Excellency*
*The* PRESIDENT *of* CONGRESS.

On Monday laſt the Fœderal Convention cloſed their ſeſſion, by ſigning the Fœderal Government. The States, we are told, were *unanimous* in this buſineſs. The addreſs of his Excellency Dr. FRANKLIN to the Members of the Convention, previous to this ſolemn tranſaction (a correſpondent aſſures us) was truly pathetic, and extremely ſenſible. The concurrence of this venerable patriot in this Government, and his ſtrong recommendation of it, cannot fail of recommending it to all his friends in Pennſylvania.

Yeſterday the frame of government was reported by the Delegates of Pennſylvania, agreeably to their inſtructions, to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, and read publicly, in the preſence of a large crowd of citizens, who ſtood in the gallery of the Aſſembly room, and who teſtified the higheſt pleaſure in ſeeing that great work at laſt perfected, which promiſes, when adopted, to give ſecurity, ſtability and dignity to the government of the United States.

The diviſion of the power of the United States into three branches gives the ſincereſt ſatisfaction to a great majority of our citizens, who have long ſuffered many inconveniencies from being governed by a *ſingle* legiſlature. All *ſingle* governments are tyrannies---whether they be lodged in *one* man---a *few* men---or a *large* body of the people.


## TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon immediately,

ROLLING *and* SLITTING MILLS,

ON Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware---has a ſtrong head of water, and will be put in good repair. --If a perſon well qualified for managing the buſineſs applies, and is deſirous, the owners will take a concern in carrying on the ſaid mills. Enquire of JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or

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French Burr Mill Stones of the firſt quality, Madeira Wine, and Muſcovado Sugars in ſmall Hogſheads. §

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In caſks at 40*ſ.* per barrel, and in bottles at 11*ſ*3 per dozen, (bottles included).

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ORDERS received by PETER WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Burlington, for any figure, ſize or ſhape of AMERICAN MADE FLOOR AND BEDSIDE CARPETS, wove after the Axminſter mode, which for ſoftneſs, warmth and duration, exceed any thing of the kind ever attempted in this country.

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*Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,*

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Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w


*To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,*

TWO valuable Tracts of Limeſtone LAND, the one containing 480 acres and allowance, with valuable improvements, a dwelling houſe, double barn, 120 acres of upland cleared, alſo 15 acres of meadow and more can be made, the remainder of the land well timbered, an excellent ſpring, with a good milch-houſe, a good orchard of fruit trees; this place is ſituate four miles from Chamber's-burgh, on the great road from thence to Wadkin's ferry on Patomack, and but twenty miles from ſaid ferry. The other tract lays upon ſaid road, eighteen miles from ſaid ferry and ſix from Chamber's-burgh, containing 530 acres, about 100 acres of upland cleared, and about 10 acres of meadow, and a large quantity more can be made of an excellent quality, a good dwelling-houſe and ſtone milch-houſe, an orchard of good fruit trees. Each of the above places would ſuit to divide. If they are not ſold by the firſt of October next, they will be offered at public ſale the ſixteenth of ſaid month. For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes.

Franklin County, WILLIAM LANG,
Auguſt 29. § JAS. WATSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS, Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, within one mile of Cheſter county court-houſe, in Penſylvania, on the night of the eleventh inſtant, a large grey GELDING, about 16 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letters C D, carries his head and neck elegantly, ſix years old this graſs, is a grand colt of the imported Arabian Belſize, and alſo a grand colt of the imported black Dray Horſe formerly kept by Colonel Iſaac Taylor in the county of Cheſter aforeſaid, has a blemiſh in his near eye. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, or Eight Dollars for the horſe only, by

September 12, 1787. ‡ CALEB DAVIS.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1787.

To the ELECTORS of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the honor of holding the office of Sheriff these two years past, which I have endeavoured to discharge according to the best of my abilities, and shall continue so to do (if continued therein) I humbly request your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmest Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by choosing me one of your Representatives in the General Assembly these three Years past; permit me now earnestly to solicit the Favor of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the present Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your suffrages at the last Election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the ensuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

---

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for former favors, and solicit a continuance thereof at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's office, which will lay an additional obligation on, and be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and humble servant,

August 25, 1787. JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER my utmost exertions to serve you as Goaler of the county, and being at a considerable expence in removing the prisoners from the goal at Chester to the goal at Westchester, at a very inclement season of the year, I was turned out of the goal with not more than two weeks warning, having not the least complaint against me, and, I am nearly persuaded, contrary to the will and wishes of most of the free electors of said county; and being encouraged by many worthy and respectable characters, offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the next general election; and should I be so happy as to be highest on the return, I trust I shall be enabled to execute the duty of the office with fidelity and integrity; which favour will ever be acknowledged and held in remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,
Westchester, Sept. 10, 1787. THOMAS TAYLOR. †

---

STRAYED or stolen from the meadows of William Craig, on Greenwich island, two OXEN; the one a dark red with a white spot on his forehead, about 5 years old; the other a stag, with short horns, of a dun colour, about 9 years old, and supposed to weigh about 500 and a half each. Whoever will take up and deliver said cattle to us, the subscribers, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, or if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, *Three Pounds*, and all reasonable charges.

‡ WILLIAM CRAIG,
Philadelphia, August 24. RICHARD PRICE.

---

WAS delivered at the stables of JAMES KEGGAN, opposite the State-house, some time ago, since which no owner has applied, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, has a hog mane inclining to the off side, hair long, no marks, a dock'd tail, the hair hanging below the dock above a foot. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same.

Sept. 11, 1787. ¶ JAMES KEGGAN.

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## EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away yesterday from the subscriber, living in Passyunk township, a German Servant Girl, named Anna Louisa Mœller, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a full face, dark complexion, black bushey hair; she is a strong and thick girl. Had on and took with her, two spotted linen short gowns, a calico petticoat, also a red camblet and white dimity petticoat, with calico borders, three caps, a red and white coloured cotton handkerchief, a check apron, two pair of old white cotton stockings, and a pair of new leather shoes, with carved brass buckles. Whoever takes up said servant girl, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 29, 1787. CHRISTIAN YOUNG.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry her off. ¶

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## SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 19th of August, from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, near the Crooked Billet, a light brown MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, her mane has been cut, and stands up in a comb, the other part hangs over to the off side, has a long switch tail. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ ABEL MARPLE.

---

## PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-street, nine doors below Race-street, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the most reasonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Lisbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Case,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Customers will favour him with their continuance. † etf

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*A YOUNG WOMAN,*

*With a Good* BREAST *of* MILK,

HAVING lately buried her first child, is desirous of taking in one. Any person, by applying at the printing office, or at the house of Stephen Blunt, Shoemaker, in Chesnut-street, will receive information.

---

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Brunswick township, and Berks county; bounded by lands of Aaron Bowan and vacant lands, containing 304 acres and the usual allowance of six per cent. Taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Bushey, and to be sold by

† PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.
Reading, August 27, 1787.

---

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September next, at the premises, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in Brunswick township, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of John Schwetz, Adam Schaffer and John Zanes, containing 400 acres, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Nicholas Kehn, and to be sold by

§ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.
Reading, August 27, 1787.

---

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Union township, and Berks county; bounded by lands now or late of Nathan Taylor, Morgan Lewis and others, containing 194 acres and the usual allowance for roads, &c. be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Evan Evans, and to be sold by PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.
Reading August 27, 1787. §

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Chester County, Sept. 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock P. M. on the premises, in Springfield township, a valuable Plantation, containing 162 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Fell, Elisha Worrell, and others. There is erected on this plantation an excellent two story stone messuage or tenement, very pleasantly situated, the out-buildings good, and the land in excellent order; taken in execution as the estate of James Heacock, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

---

New-Jersey, Gloucester county, August 13, 1787.

BY virtue of several writs of Execution to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the third day of October next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Hannah Matlack, in the town of Woodberry, in the county aforesaid, one moiety or half part of a saw mill, and tract of pine land and cedar swamp, containing six thousand acres, more or less, with other improvements thereon. One other tract of good arable land, containing five hundred acres, more or less, whereon are two dwelling-houses, two barns, with stabling, a saw-mill and grist-mill, and other valuable improvements; the whole situate, lying and being in Tuckehoe, in the township of Great-Egg-Harbour, in said county. Late the property of William Smith and Jeremiah Smith, seized in execution, by JOSEPH BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

---

Newtown, August 24, 1787.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bucks, founded on a domestic attachment, to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at the premises, on the first day of October next, at ten o'clock, the life estate of Gabriel Vansant in and to a certain messuage and plantation, situate in Middletown township, county aforesaid, well improved, containing about 130 acres of land; when and where attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by the subscribers.

RICHARD STILWELL, )
SAMUEL YARDLEY, ) Auditors.
¶ THOMAS YARDLEY, jun. )

---

*To be SOLD by Public Vendue,*

On the premises, on Thursday, the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock,

ONE hundred acres of that valuable plantation where William Miller, deceased, did live, situate in Warminster township, Bucks county, near the nineteen mile stone, leading from Philadelphia to Corryell's ferry. Any gentleman that would choose to follow public business, as the York road runs nearly through the centre of the land, it might be divided into two lots, with good proportion of woodland and meadow; the plow land is of a good quality; there is a good spring of running water on each side of the York road. For further particulars enquire of the owner, on the premises.

¶ ROBERT MILLER.

---

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN SWITZER, deceased, late of Coventry township, Chester county, by bond, note or book debt, are requested to discharge the same by the 27th of October next, without further notice; and all those who have any just demands against said estate are desired to bring them in by the time abovementioned, in order for settlement, otherwise they will be void.

Sept. 1, 1787. JACOB ECKER, and )
‡ JOHN SWITZER, ) Executors.

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Newtown, August 28, 1787.

WAS taken up and committed to this gaol a certain man, who names himself JOHN PORTER, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, down look, brought with him one white cloth coat, metal buttons, three jackets of cloth and linen, one pair of corduroy breeches, three shirts, one check, the others linen. Likewise, a MULATTO BOY about 12 or 13 years of age, the clothes not worth mentioning. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come within three weeks from this date, and pay their fees, otherwise they will be sold for the same, by ¶ JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

N. B. Both supposed to be servants.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bern township, and Berks county, about the middle of July last, a black MARE, about fourteen and an half hands high, has neither brand nor ear mark, is about five or 6 years old, had a bell on when she came to the premises. The owner is hereby requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same, in five weeks from the date hereof. † PHILIP FUCKS.

Bern township, August 27, 1787.

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*TO BE RENTED,*

And entered upon the first day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompson. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north side of Arch near Sixth-street.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach House to be LET. Enquire as above. §

---

Philadelphia, August 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell*, surviving partner of *Mease* and *Caldwell*, has made an assignment of his own, as well as all the estates, both real and personal, of the said partnership, to Robert Millegan, Esquire, Attorney at Law, and the subscriber, for the use of their creditors, all persons indebted to the said partnership, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are desired to settle their respective balances on or before the first of October next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them without further notice. Also those who have any demands against the said partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts to the subscriber, in Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Assignee to Mease and Caldwell.*
ept10.

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertisement directed to the public, published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 11th instant, charged the subscriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the said counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby imposed on the public and may possibly have injured many, and is guilty of the base act of forgery." Therefore, in justice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the stain such a publication might otherwise have, I have brought an action at law against Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the said false and scandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

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CAME to the place of the subscriber, living in Lower Dublin township, and county of Philadelphia, about 10 miles on the road leading from Philadelphia to Bristol, and one mile from Lewis's mill, about the 18th of May last, a large red COW, with a white back and belly, supposed to be about 12 or 13 years of age. The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to †

August 17, 1787. BENJAMIN GRIFFITHS.

---

*TO BE SOLD,*

A Large well Finished

## ROLLING-PRESS,

For *Copper-plate-Printing*. Enquire of the Printers. 6w.

---

*Cumberland County, August 6, 1787.*

WHEREAS my wife HANNAH hath eloped from me without any just cause, and refuses to return and live with me again; therefore I forewarn all persons from harbouring her, or trusting her on my account, for I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

¶ DAVID CORNWELL.

---

*Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.*

## M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

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## *LIVERY-STABLE.*

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above business, by the public's humble servant,

GEORGE HYTEL.
Philadelphia August 6, 1787. § 10s. ctf.

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## TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last evening an indented German servant, named *John Christian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light sandy hair, but having lately been sick looks pale and of thin visage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a surtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fustian-coatee, vest and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, short spotted vest, white dimity ditto, two white Russia sheeting shirts, one pair of new and one pair of old shoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of English twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He speaks tolerable good English and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to excess; but is averse to servitude, and ready to embrace any scheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himself at some employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this state, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said servant to the subscriber in Philadelphia, with reasonable charges, or secure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1787.

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FOR the information of the Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are Creditors of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of General Assembly, passed the first day of March, 1786, the loan thereby opened, where certificates of debts of the United States may be funded by this state, will be closed with the last day of February next.

*Comptroller-General's Office,* JOHN NICHOLSON.
*Philadelphia, August* 30, 1787.

The different printers of newspapers in Pennsylvania are requested to insert the above in their papers once a month until the said loan be closed.

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*||* The FREEMEN of the county of Chester are hereby requested to meet at the Court-House in West Chester, in said county, on FRIDAY, the fifth of October next, in order to consult on business relative to the ensuing Election.

---

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2991.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1787.

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And may be entered upon immediately,

ROLLING *and* SLITTING MILLS,

ON Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware---has a ſtrong head of water, and will be put in good repair.---If a perſon well qualified for managing the buſineſs applies, and is deſirous, the owners will take a concern in carrying on the ſaid mills. Enquire of JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or

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N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w

## *To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,*

TWO valuable Tracts of Limeſtone LAND, the one containing 480 acres and allowance, with valuable improvements, a dwelling-houſe, double barn, 120 acres of upland cleared, alſo 15 acres of meadow and more can be made, the remainder of the land well timbered, an excellent ſpring, with a good milch-houſe, a good orchard of fruit trees; this place is ſituate four miles from Chamber's-burgh, on the great road from thence to Wadkin's ferry on Patomack, and but twenty miles from ſaid ferry. The other tract lays upon ſaid road, eighteen miles from ſaid ferry and ſix from Chamber's-burgh, containing 530 acres, about 100 acres of upland cleared, and about 10 acres of meadow, and a large quantity more can be made of an excellent quality, a good dwelling-houſe and ſtone milch-houſe, an orchard of good fruit trees. Each of the above places would ſuit to divide. If they are not ſold by the firſt of October next, they will be offered at public ſale the ſixteenth of ſaid month. For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes.

Franklin County, WILLIAM LANG,

Auguſt 29. § JAS. WATSON.

## TWENTY DOLLARS, Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, within one mile of Cheſter county court-houſe, in Pennſylvania, on the night of the eleventh inſtant, a large grey GELDING, about 16 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letters CP, carries his head and neck elegantly, ſix years old this graſs, is a grand colt of the imported Arabian Belſize, and alſo a grand colt of the imported black Dray Horſe formerly kept by Colonel Iſaac Taylor in the county of Cheſter aforeſaid, has a blemiſh in his near eye. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, or Eight Dollars for the horſe only, by

September 12, 1787. ‡ CALEB DAVIS.

## STERLING & NORCROSS,

MERCHANTS, IN BURLINGTON,

*Having this day, by mutual conſent, diſſolved their Partnerſhip in Trade,*

REQUEST all perſons indebted to them, eſpecially thoſe of a long ſtanding, on bond, bill, note or book account, to call and ſettle their reſpective ballances, to prevent trouble. And every perſon having any juſt demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts for liquidation and payment, to

Sept. 4, 1787. §4w JAMES STERLING.

## TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

3m CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, )
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, ) Executors.

## Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

## *Three Hundred and Fifty DOLLARS Reward.*

WAS broke open laſt night, the houſe of Peter Knight, and robbed of the ſundry articles underneath mentioned:

1 Bag containing about 90 French Crowns.
1 Ditto ditto 90 Spaniſh milled Dollars.

1 China faced ſilver watch, with a ſteel chain, and a ſilver ſeal repreſenting Noah's ark, with a dove holding an olive branch in its mouth.

A large double fold ſattin pocket book, in which were a large number of funded and unfunded certificates, &c. viz.

The following NEW LOAN CERTIFICATES, two years intereſt paid on each,

| | | £ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 11271 | Sheets, | 69 | 5 | 0 |
| 10717 | Reed and Forde, for | 176 | 7 | 6 |
| 10384 | Ditto, | 157 | 3 | 2 |
| 10634 | Abraham Sheridan, | 81 | 15 | 1 |
| 10551 | Iſaac Melcher, Eſquire, | 82 | 4 | 2 |
| 9696 | Samuel Hays, | 116 | 5 | 0 |
| 266 | James M'Crea, | 338 | 13 | 0 |
| 265 | Ditto, | 63 | 15 | 0 |
| 262 | Ditto, | 283 | 2 | 6 |
| 336 | Peter Knight, | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| 335 | Ditto, | 217 | 9 | 2 |
| 334 | Ditto, | 375 | 0 | 0 |
| 333 | Ditto, | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 332 | Ditto, | 112 | 10 | 0 |
| 30 | Ditto, | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Ditto, | 187 | 10 | 0 |
| 27 | Ditto, | 225 | 0 | 0 |
| 1485 | Ditto, | 1208 | 5 | 4 |
| 5486 | Ditto, | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| 9542 | Nicholas Knight, | 30 | 16 | 8 |
| 331 | Peter Knight, | 1500 | 0 | 0 |
| | | £ 5375 | 6 | 7 |

2 Funded Jerſey certificates, one endorſed with intereſt paid for two years, the other one year, about 1468 Dollars.

1 Of Nourſe's unfunded certificates to Peter Knight, 1468 Dollars. 1 Ditto, about 800 Dollars.

Facilities to the amount of about 280 Dollars.

A red Morocco calendar (Gaine's) for 1775.

A mortgage and judgment bond from Richard Maſon to Peter Knight, dated 1784, for 5500 Pounds.

A number of valuable papers, in which were a ſtate of tranſactions between George Ingraham and Peter Knight.

A number of looſe papers taken out of the pidgeon holes of the deſk, in which were blank checks, &c.

A black ſattin cloak lined with black tammy, ſuppoſed to be taken to wrap the papers in.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for the caſh, and Three Hundred Dollars for the Certificates, or in proportion for the property recovered, and no queſtions aſked.

Philad. Sept. 6, 1787. PETER KNIGHT.

## TO BE LET,

THAT neat Stone HOUSE, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; 9 acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a Licenſed Tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premiſes. Sept. 11, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, deceaſed, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the banks of Schuylkill, on the 25th of Auguſt, a ſmall red COW, with a piece off one of her ears. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. §

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell*, ſurviving partner of *Meaſe* and *Caldwell*, has made an aſſignment of his own, as well as all the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of the ſaid partnerſhip, to Robert Millegan, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, and the ſubſcriber, for the uſe of their creditors, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances on or before the firſt of October next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt them without further notice. Alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Aſſignee to Meaſe and Caldwell.*

ept10.

## EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, a German Servant Girl, named Anna Louiſa Mœller, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a full face, dark complexion, black buſhey hair; ſhe is a ſtrong and thick girl. Had on and took with her, two ſpotted linen ſhort gowns, a calico petticoat, alſo a red camblet and white dimity petticoat, with calico borders, three caps, a red and white coloured cotton handkerchief, a check apron, two pair of old white cotton ſtockings, and a pair of new leather ſhoes, with carved braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 29, 1787. CHRISTIAN YOUNG.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry her off. ¶

## *An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.*

*(Continued from* No. 2989.*)*

A LEGISLATOR muſt know, that as he ſtamps the value of the national coin, ſo he does by rewards and puniſhments in a great meaſure fix the public eſtimation of virtue and vice, honor and ſhame. Although, therefore, a crime is not very common, yet, if it falls under the obſervation of many, and eſpecially by intereſting the human heart becomes a topic of converſation, in which all circumſtances are diſcuſſed with a moral criticiſm---it muſt be deemed infamous by the laws; or it will weaken the moral principles of great numbers, and become the practice of many. In a country place, where the people have much leiſure, and few intereſting occurrences, the misfortune of a girl is an important event, and if not ſeverely puniſhed, will bring on the ruin of many.

In the preſent ſituation of the United States, an extreme love of liberty, and immoderate fondneſs of wealth and its external enjoyments, are general and dangerous political faults. From theſe have ſprung all the deplorable private and public embarraſſments; with that defect of public ſpirit; that want of confidence between man and man, between the people and the government, which threaten the union. The ſharpeſt artillery of the law muſt be pointed againſt theſe monſters. Be prudent, be mild; but remember that improper lenity is cruelty, that a *cancer muſt be cut with a bold and ſteady hand*. With a proper regard to time, place, and perſons, ſome articles of luxury may be entirely prohibited, or much reſtrained; the uſe of things leſs neceſſary may alſo be limited---becauſe a man of ſenſe and an independent ſpirit will rather want them, than be *poor, unjuſt, and deficient to his country*; and others muſt not be permitted to injure themſelves, their fellow citizens, and the commonwealth. Extortion, and every kind of fraud in dealing, ſhould be marked with infamy, or, if that is not effectual, ſeverely fined. Neglect of payment, when it can be made, is want of honeſty, and puniſhable. Overtrading, and an extenſive credit, have been great evils of long ſtanding in America. They neceſſarily, at the beſt, corrupt the great principle of integrity. A landjobber, or adventurer in trade, plays with the money of other people, becauſe the change of human affairs forbids a ſure calculation of future profits; he cannot be punctual in payment, and is reduced to numberleſs paltry ſhifts, excuſes, ſolicitations; and by the habit of breaking his word even to his friends, a ſtate of dependence, and the neceſſary endurance of contempt and inſults, he will gradually be a *knave*, and a *mean fellow*. To prevent credit will therefore be an important object of laws at preſent. I ſhall conclude this ſubject with ſome quotations from Webſter's eſſay. (*a*) "Multiplicity of laws, and frequency of litigation, weaken a reſpect for the executive authority, deſtroy the principle of honor, and transfer the diſgrace, which ought to follow delinquency in payment, from a man's reputation, to the adminiſtration of juſtice. In our governments, the men who owe the money make the laws; and a general embarraſſment of circumſtances is too ſtrong a temptation to evade or ſuſpend the performance of juſtice. Another effect of extenſive credit is a multiplicity of lawyers----The profeſſion of law is honorable---but, in ſome of the eaſtern ſtates, one half or two thirds of the lawyers are mere collectors. They bring forward ſuits for ſmall, undiſputed debts---recover judgment upon default----take out executions, and live upon their fees."

I have now ſhewn how federal ſentiments muſt be acquired by education, manners, laws, morals and religion; and proceed to conſider how they may be promoted by civil inſtitutions---my reader will pleaſe to remember, that the political arrangement of a federal ſyſtem is my object only in this view. There can be no republican liberty, but where the great body of the people does by repreſentatives exerciſe the ſovereign power. A great number ſhould therefore be qualified to rule in their turn---the far greater majority ſhould have the knowledge and virtue of electors---the whole nation ought to have a warm zeal for liberty, integrity, and courage to intimidate the boldeſt ambition; yet be generous enough to love and reſpect a good government, and to ſupport it with their lives and fortunes. We may heartily deſpiſe thoſe politicians, who pretend to eſtabliſh a noble republican ſyſtem only by a nice balance of civil powers. Can a Palladio erect a palace, that ſhall be the wonder of ages, with untempered mortar, ſoft bricks and rotten timbers! Can a Vauban with ſuch materials form national bulwarks, that ſhall mock the fury of batteries, and the deſperate attack of the forlorn hope. Suppoſe the Turkiſh Sultan had a mind to transform his vaſt deſpotic empire into a federal republic, and had for this purpoſe all the beſt politicians in Europe and America, and the honorable Federal Convention; do you think he could do it? No, a dreadful civil war would kindle from the Black Sea to Lybia, and the blood of a million would only cement the vaſt priſon of ſlavery. In the republican edifice, the people are not inanimate materials, but *living ſtones*. They muſt not only be ſound and proper, but alſo willing to lie, to ſtand, *to join* as the architect wiſhes, nay, to go into their proper places; becauſe in a free country there is no machinery ſtrong enough to hoiſt maſſy ſtones and heavy timbers againſt their will---no iron capable of truſſing a roof, when the rafters will not join---no force to fix a kingpoſt againſt his inclination---to make the ſtately columns, that bear up the dome, ſtand in their places---The very ſtones of the foundation can, if they pleaſe, begin to fight, and like a fatal earthquake ſhake the whole fabric into a heap of rubbiſh. Reflect on this, ye federal people! Spurn the *crooked ſtick*; let the unwieldy maſs *ſtick in the mire*; deſpiſe every *ſhewey but hollow hearted tree*; be like the *beſt freeſtone*; *firm, ſound, invariable*, as your live oaks and evergreen cedars---conſider alſo, that the ſtones, however ſolid, muſt be ſmoothed and joined by the *yielding well tempered* mortar; that diſcord is a burſting mine. Ye politicial architects! exert all your ſkill; poiſe your centers of gravity; calculate the weights and bearings; conſult the plans of Monteſquieu, Harrington, Stuart, Hume, Smith, (*b*) and others---but conſider that never did ſo much depend on the quality of the materials; ameliorate and ennoble them therefore by all means; improve their ſolidity, firmneſs, coheſion; animate them with the generous ſpirit of true freedom: make them ſay---*here we are, place us where we ſuit beſt: that is the poſt of honor, whether in the loweſt part of the foundation, or in the towering arch.* Then ſhall your maſterly hands rear *a grand temple of federal liberty*, perennial as this weſtern continent, and the ſun that gilds it with his mild evening rays.

*The* PRINCIPLES *of* SENTIMENTAL POLITICAL UNION.

Not only the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, but the

(*a*) *Pennſylvania Packet, 21ſt February*, 1787.
(*b*) *On the wealth of nations.*

principal enjoyments of human nature, depend on ſociety. The Great Creator has therefore given us ſtrong ſocial paſſions, and the beſt minds have moſt of this moral magnetiſm: The little girl that weeps for her doll will be an excellent wife and mother---A man of ſenſibility would in a wilderneſs place his affections on the moſt beautiful trees. A well ordered political ſociety is a theatre for the nobleſt exertions of human genius, the beſt feelings of the human heart. To be guardian Angels of a nation; to chain the monſters that ravage it; to repel daring foes; to diffuſe the heavenly light of virtue and knowledge; continually to open ſome rich ſource for the eaſe and comfort of mankind---muſt indeed be a glorious delightful employment. To form connections with perſons of enlightened and exalted minds; mutually to give and receive the glad applauſe, and reſpectful affection; to have the grateful eſteem of the good and juſt; nay, to deſpiſe the wrath and falſhood of the wicked; to pity and forgive well-meaning enemies---all this is high enjoyment. While man is wrapt up in himſelf, he is a mean little being; but when he ſteps out from his priſon, he becomes great, and riſes to an amaſing glory. The generous patriot lives but for his country, and will gladly die for it---his country's love of him is his very ſoul, entwined with every fibre of his heart; the dear thought of it is his laſt in this world, and remains with him through a happy eternity.

Inferior men will be alſo much improved by a ſocial union. There is a native dignity in the generous affections, that ſtrikes even the ſelfiſh, and often makes them forget themſelves. Society calls many of theſe into play. The common object is a center, that attracts numbers of diſſimilar diſpoſitions, and thus brings them near each other---it becomes a ſource of reciprocal good will, becauſe they expect to attain it by joint endeavours; in this purſuit they frequently muſt exchange mutual good offices, and upon trying occaſions ſacrifice eaſe, humour, intereſt; leading characters will, by their talents and public virtue, animate and attach the leſs ſanguine; in action and converſation will ariſe the ſympathetic paſſions of hopes and fears, grief and joy, admiration of worthy members, diſlike of the bad, with all the congenial ſentiments on the common cauſe. Self love itſelf, if not too ſordid, is gratified in a ſocial union---Beſides a ſhare in the common object, a new and often ſuperior intereſt is acquired: the pleaſure of acting as a member; the honor, dignity, importance, and whatever advantage attends it; a participation of the merit and glory of eminent fellow citizens, and of the whole ſociety, *all* which in a great meaſure reflect on every member. If therefore the common object of attachment is intereſting, and a ſufficient majority has thoſe moral principles, which are the ſtamina of all rational government, the political union has a natural tendency to grow ſtronger---becauſe the ſelfiſh paſſions will neceſſarily be weakened, or take a better direction; and all the ſentiments of integrity, honor, private attachment, and public ſpirit will encreaſe; by the exerciſe of ſocial duties, by civil habits, and the gradual incorporation of the body politic, which will be finally moulded into an excellent form, and animated by the ſame generous ſpirit. Let us then conſider the principal bonds of a ſentimental political union, and apply the theory to the United States.

*(To be Continued.)*

NASSAU, *(New-Providence)* September 1.

On Monday laſt we had a violent gale of wind from the eaſtward. The oldeſt inhabitants do not recollect an inſtance of the wind's having blown with greater violence. The ſtorm began here at about half paſt one, and between three and four it was at its height. In the evening, the wind veering round to the ſouthward, the weather moderated.

The damage done to the ſhipping in the harbour is conſiderable, but not ſo great as was at firſt apprehended----a number of ſmall craft were diſmaſted and driven aſhore. A ſchooner getting foul of the ſhip Charlotte's cable, occaſioned her driving aſhore on Silver-Key, where ſhe lies bilged. The ſhips Britannia, Ellen, ſloop Favourite, and ſome other ſmaller veſſels rode out the gale.

On the ſouth ſide and weſt end of the iſland, the greateſt injury has been done to the plantations.---The fields of cotton and Guinea-corn, which laſt week wore the moſt promiſing appearance, now afford a melancholy contraſt. The negro huts, in general, blown down, and moſt of the dwelling-houſes in the country have ſhared the ſame fate, or are unroofed.

The lower battery of Fort Montague is conſiderably injured, and the venerable tree known by the name of *Blackbeard's*, which had braved the ſtorms of the laſt and preſent century, is now deprived of a principal limb.

In the town, Mr. Moor's houſe, Mr. Attwood's houſe, with ſeveral ſmaller buildings, were blown down; and many others received conſiderable damage in the roofs and piazzas.

We are happy in having it in our power to aſſure our readers, that, after every enquiry made, no information can be had of any lives being loſt.

Some veſſels from America and the Weſt-Indies have arrived here ſince Monday---From their report, we are induced to imagine that the effects of the ſtorm have not been felt very extenſively.

CHARLESTON, September 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amſterdam, dated June 21.

"At a little tavern in the part of the city called Kattenburgh, an addreſs in favour of the prince of Orange lay to be ſigned; ſeveral of the people who lived there came out and cut and hacked a number of the common people, who ſtood before the houſe out of curioſity; upon this, growing enraged, they ruſhed into the houſe, plundered it, and broke every thing into pieces. The Hollanders, when once provoked, are not eaſy to be appeaſed. They then went to the houſes of the known partizans of Orange, and plundered them alſo; amongſt others were the houſes of the burgomaſters Rendrop and Beelds, where nothing remained whole that they could lay their hands on. I happened to paſs along the canal as they were buſy with the houſe of the former. In a minute the doors were broke open, lights put out, beds cut open and thrown into the canal, with the fineſt cheſt of drawers, chairs, bedſteads, &c. &c. When the Kattenburghers heard this, who are all of the Orange party, they drew up the bridge that ſeparates them from the reſt of the city, put themſelves into a ſtate of defence, and plundered the houſes of ſix unlucky patriots who happened to live there. The citizens were ſent in arms, with two field pieces, to ſuppreſs them, but they could not get over on account of the bridge being drawn up; and the Kattenburghers beginning to fire upon them with cannon, an action commenced, which laſted from eight till eleven o'clock. On the ſide of the citizens was one man killed; but the other party loſt a good many. At laſt a party of men in a boat, with three ſwivels, went over to the iſland, let down the bridge, and took poſſeſſion of it. The patriots who were there, ſeeing the houſes of their friends in ſuch a terrible condition, began again to plunder, which laſted two days; but this was entirely ſuppreſſed by a body of horſe, who rode continually through the ſtreets, ſo that we are as quiet as before. This is all the news at preſent here."

BOSTON, September 15.

It is reported, that the Britiſh veſſels of war, lately ſtationed in Nova-Scotia, have ſailed for Europe.

*Extract of a letter, dated Paris, June 22, 1787, from that perſevering friend to America, the Marquis De La Fayette, to his friend in this town.*

"I have juſt heard that a fire has deſtroyed many houſes in Boſton---What I feel on this occaſion you will eaſily gueſs from my attachment to the town, and its beloved citizens---Our accounts are yet imperfect; I hope they may be exaggerated---I know that your houſe is ſafe:---pray let me know every particular that may be intereſting to a heart moſt ſincerely devoted to your capitol."

We have authority to aſſure the public, that in the ſame letter this generous Nobleman has directed Samuel Breck, Eſq; to pay TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS on his account, for the relief of the poor ſufferers by the fire.

NEW-HAVEN, September 19.

Laſt evening arrived here, in 18 days from Martinico, Captain William Fairchild, by whom there is an account of a violent hurricane at that iſland, on the 24th of laſt month, in which a number of veſſels were driven aſhore.

With Captain Fairchild came paſſenger, Captain William Warner, of Middletown, who had loſt his veſſel and ſix of his hands at Guadaloupe, in the ſame ſtorm---ſeveral other veſſels were loſt there----a number were driven out, from whom no account had been received when Captain Warner came away. But we do not learn the particulars.

HUDSON, September 6.

We are happy in communicating to the public in general, and our agricultural readers in particular, the following information, which we think may be depended on, as we have it from a perſon of undoubted veracity; the letter from Mr. Decius Wadſworth ſerves to confirm it, viz.

In the Manor of Livingſton, a Captain Ray (on ſeeing a former letter from D. Wadſworth, on the ſubject of ſoaking ſeed wheat in an infuſion of elder twigs, to prevent the Heſſian fly from deſtroying it) ſowed ſome wheat prepared in the manner mentioned in ſaid letter, mixed with ſome turnip ſeed; that the wheat had come up, and grown to a conſiderable length, and looked very well, and that there was not one of the inſects to be found amongſt it; that on the other ſide of the fence, and within a few rods, there was wheat ſowed near the ſame time, without the preparation, which was not half ſo long, and the inſect was to be found in great plenty upon it.

Our informant adds the following particulars; that not far from thence there was two fields of wheat, one on each ſide of a fence, by which grew ſome elders; as far as they extended, and a conſiderable diſtance from the fence, the wheat was very good, and quite free from the inſect, while that at a greater diſtance from the elders was ſo much deſtroyed by them as to have been plowed up.

Many farmers in this vicinity are now preparing their wheat to be ſown this ſeaſon in the following manner:

They take a quantity of twigs of elder with the leaves (thoſe of this year's growth are the beſt) and bruiſe them, put them into a large veſſel with water, expoſed to the ſun, let them ſteep 24 hours, take out the twigs, ſteep the wheat in this tincture for 12 hours; after ſlightly drying it, it ſhould be ſowed immediately.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 13.*

"By the tenor of the memorial of the Pruſſian Miniſter, it appears, that he was at liberty to draw it up in the manner that correſponded beſt with the tenor of the letters written by the prince of Orange, which are, no doubt, all modelled by that written by her highneſs to her auguſt brother. That preſſing memorial has been rendered commiſſarial at the *grand beſogne*---The anſwer will be eaſy; his Pruſſian Majeſty, when informed by the ſtates of Holland themſelves of all the circumſtances, public and hidden, which oppoſed, and do ſtill oppoſe the coming of the princeſs to the Hague, will, no doubt, order his miniſter to deſiſt from the rigour of his demands on behalf of the princeſs of Orange.

"We are aſſured of the majority of the ſtates for the forming of a previous reſolution againſt the two eſſential points of the letters of her royal highneſs to the ſtates, viz. a ſtriking reparation and permiſſion to come directly to the Hague. That reſolution will ſerve for a baſis to the anſwer to be made to a third point of the memorial of the envoy extraordinary of Pruſſia, which is the puniſhment of thoſe who have ſtopped her royal highneſs the princeſs of Orange. There is every room to believe, that the mediation of France will remove all theſe difficulties, and arrange the differences that divide the provinces of the confederation."

Extract of a letter from London, July 6.

"We long to hear what your grand convention is doing. The friends of America have been much diſtreſſed to hear of the evils which you have brought on yourſelves by the weakneſs of your governments---The habits of your people I fancy will never be at eaſe 'til you adopt a government ſomething like that you once lived and flouriſhed under----I do not mean a king----lords----or commons---but a power compoſed of three independent branches, choſen by the people, or by the repreſentatives. There can be no government without a head, and where a head conſiſts of more than one perſon it is a monſter.----You muſt expect no favours from our miniſtry.----The late duty upon coals ſhews that they would compel you to eat raw fleſh, or freeze you to death, if they could. Happily for you, you can do better without us, than we can without you. Union alone will ſave you, and diſappoint your enemies. If your convention gives you a ſtrong government, and you have wiſdom enough to adopt it, you will half depopulate this country by emigration, for thouſands are waiting only to ſee whether a Shays will ſeize your ſupreme power by force, or whether you will, as an enlightened and free people, chuſe a Waſhington---a Hancock---or a Franklin, to be the legal head of your country."

On Saturday laſt an expreſs arrived in this city from Boſton, with orders from the general of the French ſquadron, lying in that harbour, for his officers to repair immediately on board their reſpective ſhips.

The arrival of this expreſs gave riſe to various reports---concerning an engagement off Breſt, &c. &c. all of which it is preſumed are premature: the purport of the diſpatches from France to Boſton by the ſloop, however, has excited a multiplicity of conjectures. The fleet had not ſailed on Thurſday laſt.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Sept. 19.

Yeſterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the office of Collector of the Exciſe for Eſſex county was offered at public vendue at the Court-Houſe, in Newark, when, in a very crowded aſſembly, no perſon offered to bid for the ſame, although the Sheriff, (whoſe character requires no commendations) gave, by frequent adjournments, every opportunity even to ſpeculators for their voice; but the meaſure being found more calculated for the meridian of deſpotic than free governments, met with a ſilent and univerſal diſdain.

PITTSBURGH, September 1.

Late accounts from Kentucky mention, that ſeveral murders have been committed in the neighbourhood of Limeſtone by the Indians, and they ſeem determined to perſiſt in their endeavours to prevent the interior part of the country from being ſettled.

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THE Free and Independent Electors of Montgomery county are requeſted to meet on Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at the houſe of John Wentz, in Norrington township, to conſult on buſineſs reſpecting the enſuing General election.

September 18, 1787.

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THE MEMBERS of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend a quarterly meeting at the uſual place, in Lodge-alley, on Monday, October 1, 1787, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I EARNESTLY ſolicit your votes at the next election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's office; which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, Gentlemen,

¶ Your obedient humble ſervant,

September 20, 1787. WILLIAM POLLARD.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my friends and fellow citizens, I beg leave to requeſt the favor of your votes at the enſuing election, to place me on the return with the preſent ſheriff, as I mean to offer myſelf a candidate for that office, when his time by law expires.

Your ſuffrages for this purpoſe will be thankfully acknowledged, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

SAMUEL CALDWELL.

September 21, 1787. ¶

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me, in chooſing me one of your repreſentatives in Aſſembly for two years paſt; but as the circumſtances of my family will not permit me to ſerve any longer in that ſtation, I muſt requeſt you will chooſe ſome other perſon, at the enſuing election, to repreſent you, in the room of

‡ Your real friend,

Sept. 18, 1787. EMANUEL CARPENTER.

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JERUSALEM,

OR a repreſentation of that once famous oriental city, which has lately been put up, and is to be ſeen at the houſe of Michael Kraft, in Campingtown, oppoſite the rope walk, or the firſt mile ſtone, in Second-ſtreet. It repreſents Jeruſalem, the Temple of Solomon, and the remarkable hills and towers, and is made according to the Scripture and Hiſtory of Joſephus. It may be ſeen any time before ten o'clock at night.

A good TAN YARD to be let, and may be entered on immediately. For further information, enquire as above. ¶

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THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that he ſtill carries on the buſineſs of raiſing apple-trees, and has now fit for ſale a large quantity and aſſortment of the beſt apple-trees that the country produces. Alſo, plumbs, pears, cherries, &c. The uſual time of planting being from the firſt of the Eleventh Month, called November, while the weather permits, and as late in the ſpring as till the leaves are out. All thoſe who will be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may wholly depend upon his knowledge and experience in ſupplying them with the moſt beneficial kinds, both for eating and cyder, or any other purpoſe. Having a large bearing orchard, he has wholly declined raiſing any kind of ſort whatever, that he by experience finds not to be ſo beneficial to the buyer, as ſome others. ¶

RUDOLPH HAINS.

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TO BE SOLD,

THE following tracts of Land in Kentucke, viz. Ten thouſand acres, ſituate on a branch of the main licking, called Fox's creek, 25 miles from Limeſtone. A great part of this tract contains land of the firſt quality.

One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixteen acres, Fayette county, about 12 or 15 miles from the Big Bone Lick, rich ſoil, bearing the poplar, walnut, ſugar tree, &c.

One thouſand acres, Fayette county, on the waters of the north fork of Licking creek, &c.

Alſo, A quantity of good bottom lands on the Ohio.

All the above tracts will be ſold reaſonable, and warranted deeds given, by WILLIAM WOOD.

For terms apply to the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, in Second, near Vine-ſtreet.

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On Monday, the 5th day of November next, will be SOLD by Public Vendue, at the houſe of Frederick Hoff, in Hereford,

FOUR tracts of Land, belonging to the eſtate of Charles Mayburry, deceaſed, laying in Hereford and Diſtrict townſhips, Berks county, viz. Two tracts in Hereford, one tract of 184 acres of very good cheſnut timber; one other tract of 100 acres, on which is an iron mine of excellent ore, and the whole well timbered with thriving young wood: Two other tracts in Diſtrict, one tract containing 92 and a half acres, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, 6 acres of good meadow, and conſiderable more can be made; the other tract contains 206 and a half acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. 40 acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 acres good meadow, and 20 acres more may be made, which can all be watered. There is on ſaid tract an exceeding good ſeat for a furnace or mill. The above mentioned tracts are all patented, except 20 acres of the laſt tract, which is by warrant, and lie contiguous to each other. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

† PETER ASTON, Acting Executor.

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Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.

THE partnerſhip of HEAD and SANSOM being this day diſſolved, all perſons having any demands againſt them are deſired to bring their accounts either to John Head, jun. at the ſtore lately occupied by Head and Sanſom, or to William Sanſom, at his ſtore in the ſame ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, where they will receive payment: And all thoſe indebted to them ſix months, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment at either of the abovementioned places.

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ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of David Schaffer, jun. late of the city of Philadelphia, ſugar refiner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment without delay.

JOHN FROMBERGER, Executor.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1787.

N. B. The ſale of loaf and other ſugars, as well as molaſſes, is continued at the ſtore of the deceaſed, as heretofore; and there is now a large quantity on hand, which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms.

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NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Coney and Iſaac Kille, who are now confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, to meet John Holme and John Mayhew, Eſquires, Judges, or ſuch Judges as may attend at the houſe of Mrs. Burroughs in the town of Salem, on Thurſday, the 25th day of October next, and ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtors ſhall not be diſcharged from their ſaid confinement, according to an act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided.

Salem, Sept. 22, 1787. ¶

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WHEREAS ANN TRIMBLE, my wife, hath abſconded herſelf from my bed and board, without any lawful reaſon. I do forewarn all perſon and perſons whatſoever not to truſt her on my account, for I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date

Sept. 22, 1787. ¶ JAMES TRIMBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 26.*

We hear from Delaware and New-Jerſey, that the fœderal government has been received in each of thoſe ſtates with univerſal ſatisfaction. And it is ſaid a majority of the citizens of New-York, where it was made public laſt Friday, expreſſed their hearty concurrence in it.

In the city and neighbourhood of Philadelphia, a petition to our Aſſembly to call a Convention in order to adopt this government, has been almoſt unanimouſly ſigned. The zeal of our citizens in favor of this excellent conſtitution has never been equalled, but by their zeal for liberty in the year 1776. Republicans, Conſtitutionaliſts, Friends, &c. have all united in ſigning this petition. It is expected the new government will aboliſh party, and make us, once more, Members of one great political Family.

The inhabitants of the old world (ſays a correſpondent) have long been looking at America, to ſee whether liberty and a republican form of government are worth contending for. The United States are at laſt about to try the experiment. They have formed a conſtitution, which has all the excellencies, without any of the defects, of the European governments. This conſtitution has been pronounced by able judges to be the *wiſeſt*, *moſt free* and *moſt efficient*, of any form of government that ancient or modern times have produced. The gratitude of ages, only, can repay the enlightened and illuſtrious patriots, for the toil and time they have beſtowed in framing it.---

The nearer the American ſtates can bring their conſtitutions to the form of the fœderal government, the more harmony they will always have with Congreſs, and the more happily will they be governed. Where this is not the caſe, compariſons will often be drawn to the diſadvantage of the ſtate government, which will leſſen the principle of obligation and obedience in its citizens. For inſtance,---who will not prefer, by every art, a Court to try a cauſe, where the Judges are appointed during *good behaviour*, to *one*, in which the Judges are appointed for *three*, *five* or *ſeven* years.

It is remarkable, that while the fœderal government leſſens the power of the *ſtates*, it increaſes the privileges of *individuals*. It holds out additional ſecurity for liberty, property and life, in no leſs than *five* different articles, which have no place in any one of the ſtate conſtitutions. It moreover provides an effectual check to the African trade, in the courſe of one and twenty years. How honorable to America---to have been the firſt Chriſtian power that has borne a teſtimony againſt a practice, that is alike diſgraceful to religion, and repugnant to the true intereſts and happineſs of Society.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; has already been deſtined, by a thouſand voices, to fill the place of the firſt Preſident of the United States, under the new frame of government. While the deliverers of a nation in other countries have hewn out a way to power with the ſword, or ſeized upon it by ſtratagems and fraud, our illuſtrious Hero peaceably retired to his farm after the war, from whence it is expected he will be called, by the ſuffrages of three millions of people, to govern that country by his wiſdom (agreeably to fixed laws) which he had previouſly made free by his arms.---Can Europe boaſt of ſuch a man?---or can the hiſtory of the world ſhew an inſtance of ſuch a voluntary compact between the *Deliverer* and the *delivered* of any country, as will probably ſoon take place in the United States.

The Americans in Europe have been remarked for *loving* their country, and hating their *governments*. They will hereafter, we hope, be diſtinguiſhed for loving their country, their government, and their rulers, with the ſame warm and ſupreme affection.

Danger from the influence of GREAT MEN (concludes our Correſpondent) is only to be feared in ſingle governments, where a trifling weight often turns the ſcale of power. In a compound government, ſuch as that now recommended by the Convention, the talents, ambition, and even avarice of great men, are ſo balanced, reſtrained and oppoſed, that they can only be employed in promoting the good of the community. Like a mill-race, it will convey off waters which would otherwiſe produce freſhes and deſtruction, in ſuch a manner as only to produce fruitfulneſs, beauty and plenty in the adjacent county.

The following is a copy of the preſentment of the Grand Jury of the county of Philadelphia to the Court of Oyer and Terminer; and it is with particular pleaſure we inform the public, that his Honor the Chief Juſtice gave the Jury the fulleſt aſſurances that the grievances therein complained of ſhould be immediately redreſſed.

September 19, 1787.

Philadelphia County, Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer having viſited the common gaol of the county, beg leave unanimouſly to lay before the honorable Court the following grievances, which they conceive are productive of conſequences that muſt ſhock every good citizen.

Firſt. They take the liberty to preſent, that the priſon ſeems to them to be open, as to a general intercourſe between the criminals of the different ſexes; and that there is not even the appearance of decency (from what they can learn) with reſpect to the ſcenes of debauchery that naturally reſult from ſuch a ſituation; inſomuch, that it appears to the Jury from undoubted information, that the gaol has become a deſirable place for the more wicked and polluted of both ſexes; to ſo great a degree, that there are numberleſs inſtances of vicious and wicked people ſigning fictitious notes, and confeſſing judgment before juſtices of the peace, in order to be committed, and actually return to priſon before they have been out many hours. And

Secondly. They farther take the liberty to preſent, that the common hall, originally intended for the accommodation of debtors only, is become a place of reſort for the criminals and debtors indiſcriminately. It is with conſiderable concern that the Jury mention to the honorable Court, that many worthy characters who have been ſo unfortunate as to be confined there for debt, who have once ſeen better days, and have been reduced by misfortune, ſhould not have the liberty of a place to receive the air, without being interrupted by wretches who are a diſgrace to human nature; together with the horrid noiſe of chains and diſorder of every kind. They are ſorry to ſay, that, upon enquiry, it appears to them that one reaſon why all the priſoners, without diſcrimination, are admitted into the hall together is, that liquor is ſold at the door by ſmall meaſure, by the gaoler, or by his permiſſion, contrary (as they conceive) to the laws of this commonwealth.

How far the inadequate fees, or compenſation made to the gaoler for his great undertaking and exertions, may be pleaded, or extenuation of that part of his conduct which they conceive to be unlawful, they would ſubmit to the honorable Court.

ENOCH EDWARDS, Foreman.

If party is unavoidable in free governments, it is now to be hoped, that in future it will be carried on at leaſt with leſs virulence; the eagerneſs that has ſo unanimouſly been ſhewn to promote a federal government, and inſure the proſperity and liberty of America, muſt evince the patriotiſm of the individuals who compoſe both the conſtitutional and republican parties in this city, and ought to endear them to each other.

Wedneſday laſt, in General Aſſembly the Speaker informed the Houſe, that there was 1000l. chiefly in ſmall bills, ready to be deſtroyed, in the ſtate treaſury; and obſerved, as it was a buſineſs that would take ſome time, it might be proper to appoint a committee for the purpoſe. He alſo informed the Houſe, that although no more was now ready, yet the treaſurer expected to have 20,000l. (the ſum directed by law to be deſtroyed annually) at the meeting of the next ſeſſion.

There is in the hands of the Marſhal of the court of admiralty, in Virginia, the ſum of £462 13 2, being one moiety of the neit proceeds of the ſale of a certain ſchooner and her cargo of rum and ſugar, which was taken up at ſea by James M'Donald, maſter of the ſhip Grange, and John Boyle, maſter of the ſhip Ann, in lat. 36. 47. long. 50. 25. weſt from London, not having any papers or a living creature on board, and by them libelled in ſaid court. The ſaid ſchooner is a heavy clump, very old, of abut 60 or 70 tons burthen, has been ſheathed with copper, which is taken off, and is newly ceiled with very broad plank, has ſome large ſtraps of iron acroſs her bow and bend, and is ſuppoſed to be a northward built veſſel. The perſon or perſons entitled to the ſame, upon proving their right to that court, will receive the above moiety.

Allen's New-London marine liſt of Auguſt 28, informs of the arrival of a brig from Martinico, which adviſes, that at that iſland, on the 20th of July, was a ſevere earthquake, by which many houſes and lives were loſt---the damage ſuſtained eſtimated at 70,000l. currency.

"If I have any talent at diſcernment (ſays a writer, under the ſignature of Numa, in the Hampſhire county Gazette) the feelings of the people are, in many reſpects, as they were when the firſt Congreſs was choſen. I am diſpoſed to look for the ſame effects from the ſame cauſe. I wiſh, and I mean now to requeſt, my countrymen to attend to this ſubject. In the day of our diſtreſſes we have choſen a fœderal convention. This ſtep was taken from the fulleſt conviction, that there was not a better, perhaps no other, which could be adopted in this criſis of our public affairs. Many put confidence in them. They have great dependence on them. Both are natural. The members are much diſtinguiſhed for knowledge and moderation, liberality of mind and firmneſs, for patriotiſm and love of virtue and attachment to government as poſſibly any of our citizens. No wonder, under heaven, we look to them as healers of breaches and the ſaviours of a diſtreſſed country. Millions ſhould ſeek wiſdom for them of him who gives liberally. They will if they love themſelves. For in the public ſafety is included that of every individual.

"I ſcarcely need tell you (continues Numa) that Congreſs is but a name, that her reſolutions are cyphers. She is fallen into contempt. Our union is ſlender: Exiſts rather in idea than in reality---in the ſhadow than in the ſubſtance. Her preſent ſtate is the grief of the friends of the union, the ſource of the fears of ſtrangers and the ſubject of the ridicule of enemies. It is an acknowledged point that without a fœderal government which binds, collects and conſolidates the wiſdom, wealth and ſtrength of the ſtates, the union is diſſolved, our national exiſtence is deſtroyed, and the world knows us not. Without a government which can employ and improve the power of the whole to national purpoſes we are an headleſs trunk---a monſter in creation. Thirteen bodies without one ſoul to inſpire, pervade and move the complicate, unwieldy and nameleſs machine.

Numa adds, "Thoſe who can do good *ſhould do* it, thoſe that have influence *ſhould exert* it. Whether they poſeſs one, five or ten talents, their country calls, by the moſt moving eloquence, for them to be employed in her behalf: That the opinions which every man entertains, the thoughts which he writes, the obſervations which he utters, and the efforts which he makes, ſhould center, like the rays of the focus, in her proſperity. What ſhall we think and ſay then of him who diſobeys her voice and diſregards her intereſt?

"Shun, my countrymen, the ſham patriot, however dignified, who bids you diſtruſt the convention, and reject the collected wiſdom of theſe ſtates. Mark him as a dangerous member of ſociety. Brand him as hoſtile to the commerce, reſpectability and independency of America. Aſſign ſuch places in which you will have nothing to fear."

We are informed that the conſtitution propoſed by the late fœderal convention promiſes to be highly popular with the citizens in New-York; and that the diſtinguiſhed perſon from whom an oppoſition was predicted, has expreſſed himſelf in terms favorable to the plan. Perhaps there never was a ſubject indeed, upon which men were more unanimous, for even thoſe who cavil at the ſyſtem itſelf, are impreſſed with the neceſſity of adopting it.

A report was circulated on Monday (ſaid to be upon the authority of a gentleman who came in the Britiſh packet, which arrived at New-York on Saturday laſt) that war had been declared between England and France before the packet ſailed from Falmouth. It is ſtated likewiſe, that the French fleet that ſailed ſo ſuddenly from Boſton, are gone to take poſſeſſion of St. Euſtatius and the other Dutch iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, on the behalf of the patriotic burghers.

We are informed that the two captains who belong to the French ſquadron, and were upon a viſit to this city, received a letter from their admiral, in which he mentions the impoſſibility of waiting for their return to Boſton, and recommends it to them to proceed to ſome port in France, as the deſtination of the fleet was at preſent a perfect ſecret.

On Friday laſt, was married, Mr. Thomas Lea, of this city, merchant, to Miſs S. Shippen, daughter of the Hon. Edward Shippen, Eſq; Preſident of the court of common pleas, &c.

It is ſaid, that the Rhode-Iſland Delegates in Congreſs proceeded to New-York, as ſoon as it was known with any certainty that the fœderal convention was about breaking up. There is great reaſon to expect a rapid reformation in the politics of this ſtate.

*To the* ANTIFEDERAL JUNTO *in* Philadelphia.

*Tioga Point, 15th September*, 1787.

*My dear Friends*,

IT is with great concern that I have heard that you are compoſed of only *five* members; and that a great body of citizens who once followed you in every thing, have lately joined the federal party. Reſt aſſured, they never were ſound at bottom, that is, they never were attached to *themſelves* above all things, or they never would have left you at this trying juncture.

My advice to you upon this occaſion is, give the new government all the oppoſition that lies in your power. For this purpoſe, if you are applied to to ſign a petition to your Aſſembly to recommend the adoption of it,--you muſt ſay "*you* have not read it;" or if you have, that "you want time to conſider of it."

Beſides this, you muſt *ſnarle* at the Convention in every company, and write letters to the frontier countries, where the people is moſt eaſily deceived, and alarm them with a number of hard words, ſuch as *ariſtocracy*, *monarchy*, *oligarchy*, and the like, none of which they will underſtand.

You muſt tell them further, that by the conſtituion of Pennſylvania, which *you* are ſworn to ſupport (and no wonder, for its treaſury ſupports *you*) the federal government cannot be adopted in Pennſylvania. Even the *people* themſelves cannot conſent to any alterations of the conſtitution; for the conſtitution is above them all, and above every thing elſe, except you five gentlemen, who live by it, and who may break it, and twiſt it, and turn it when ever it ſuits your intereſt and party.

You muſt try further to put off the recommendation of a Convention, till the next ſeſſion of your Aſſembly. This will give you time to look about you, and perhaps to throw a lock upon one of the wheels of the great continental waggon; for you may depend upon it your wheelbarrow, and the new flying machine, cannot long travel the ſame road together.

With great regard, and ſincere wiſhes for your ſucceſs in every thing that tends to anarchy, diſtreſs, poverty and tyranny, I am your friend and humble ſervant,

DANIEL SHAYS.

A Mezzotinto Print of His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, done by CHARLES WILSON PEALE, of Philadelphia, from a portrait which he has painted ſince the ſitting of the Convention, is now compleated: the likeneſs is eſteemed the beſt that has been executed in a print.----This is one of an intended ſeries of prints, to be taken from Mr. Peale's collection of portraits of illuſtrious perſons, diſtinguiſhed in the late revolution. Thoſe of His Excellency Doctor Franklin and the Honorable the Marquis de la Fayette, have been already publiſhed.

The price of theſe prints, in a neat oval frame, (the inner frame gilt) is two dollars each; or one dollar for the print only: and a large allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe to ſell again.---Apply to Charles W. Peale, at the corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To the PRINTER of the *(London)* MORNING CHRONICLE.

*Bella. Horrida Bella.*

SIR,

WHILST a convention with Spain, and a commercial treaty with France have ſo much and ſo happily engaged the attention of our preſent able and active miniſters, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, from the great events, and from the patrotiſm that ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed their adminiſtration, that they will give the earlieſt and moſt ſerious attention to the preſent diſturbances in Holand, which threaten all Europe with the calamity of war, a calamity that is the greateſt plague to ſociety, and the greateſt evil that can happen to a great trading ſtate like this.

That the miniſters of Great-Britain will ſoon and duly attend to the ſtorm that thickens in Holland, and endangers all Europe, there cannot be the leaſt doubt, ſince they are indubitably the moſt attentive and patriotic miniſters we have been bleſſed with, ſince the ſhort but glorious adminiſtration of the illuſtrious Chatham, whoſe memory will be dear to Great-Britain as long as ſhe has any ſenſe of public virtue.

To ſuppoſe, Sir, that the great misfortune that now convulſes Holland, and threatens it with all the calamity of civil and foreign war, will come to nothing; and that the mediation of foreign powers will happily effect a ſpeedy reconciliation, and quietly reſtore things to their former ſtate of tranquility and confidence, between the Stadtholder and the Dutch nation, upon the principles of their conſtitution, is indeed ſuppoſing a miracle, far, very far beyond the faith of this writer, who is taught by long experience, and by the recent example of America, to view the ſituation and fate of the Dutch Republic in the moſt ſerious and alarming light; and to conclude, from premiſes ſo clear, that as foreign intervention is inevitable, ſo the great powers of Pruſſia, France, Great-Britain, and conſequently their allies, muſt take an active part, and ſoon or late involve all Europe in another war.

This calamitous event already diſcovers itſelf by the diſpoſition of Pruſſia and France: the former interpoſes in favour of the conſtitutional power of the Prince Stadtholder; and the latter in behalf of the conſtitutional authority of the people, in conſequence of the recent alliance of the French and Dutch nations.

June 29, 1787. PHILOCLETES.

## *Public Sale of Bankrupt's Eſtate.*

At the Old Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of October next, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, the following PROPERTY, belonging to the eſtate of Thomas Denton, a Bankrupt.

No. 1. A TRACT of valuable patented land, containing 272 acres and allowance, ſituate on the waters of Bald Eagle, in Bald Eagle townſhip, Northumberland county; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant granted to Thomas Denton, dated the 1ſt day of July, 1784.

No. 2. A tract of patented land, containing 307 acres and allowance, and adjoining the before mentioned tract; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a Warrant granted to Lewis Farmer, dated 1ſt July, 1784.

No. 3. A tract of patented land, containing 307 acres and allowance, ſituate on the waters of Bald Eagle, as aforeſaid, and ſeparated from No. 2. by a tract of about 300 acres; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant granted to John Hughes, dated the 1ſt of July, 1784.

No. 4. A tract of land, containing 319 3-8 acres and allowance, ſituate on Sinnamahoning-creek, 25 miles from the mouth, in the county aforeſaid; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant granted to Col. Iſaac Melchor, dated the 17th of May 1785. A patent will be obtained from the office in the name of, and delivered to the purchaſer of this tract, free from any expence.

No. 5. A tract of patented land, containing 300 acres and allowance, in the county of Weſtmoreland, being lot No. 16, in the ſecond diſtrict of donation lands.

Any perſon deſirous of further information, may apply at the bankrupt's office, or to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee of the eſtate of Thomas Denton, a Bankrupt.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1787.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid bankrupt are required to make immediate payment to the ſubſciber. R. R.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 23d inſtant, a mulatto BOY, named Iſaac, about 18 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has a likely face, ſomething the appearance of a ſcar in his eyebrows, and his wool combed up in front; he took with him a fuſtian jacket and trowſers, a ſuit of light coloured cloth, the coat of which had two rows of fancy buttons, pocket-flaps, but the pockets on the inſide, a buff coloured ſhag waiſtcoat with gilt buttons, and a drab coloured cloth coat, with round-top plated buttons. He went off with another mulatto, of nearly the ſame age and ſize, and it is expected they will keep together. A reward of TEN DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, will be paid for delivering him to the ſubſcriber, living in Front between Race and Vine-ſtreets.

THOMAS EWING.

*** A few Copies of the *Plan of the new Federal Government* may be had of the Printers.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1787.

To the ELECTORS of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the honor of holding the office of Sheriff these two years past, which I have endeavoured to discharge according to the best of my abilities, and shall continue so to do (if continued therein) I humbly request your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your suffrages at the last Election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the ensuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and

Humble Servant,
Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmest Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by choosing me one of your Representatives in the General Assembly these three Yeers past; permit me now earnestly to solicit the Favor of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the present Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for former favors, and solicit a continuance thereof at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's office, which will lay an additional obligation on, and be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and humble servant,
August 25, 1787. JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER my utmost exertions to serve you as Goaler of the county, and being at a considerable expence in removing the prisoners from the goal at Chester to the goal at Westchester, at a very inclement season of the year, I was turned out of the goal with not more than two weeks warning, having not the least complaint against me, and, I am nearly persuaded, contrary to the will and wishes of most of the free electors of said county; and being encouraged by many worthy and respectable characters, offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the next general election; and should I be so happy as to be highest on the return, I trust I shall be enabled to execute the duty of the office with fidelity and integrity; which favour will ever be acknowledged and held in remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,
Westchester, Sept. 10, 1787. THOMAS TAYLOR. †

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BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Union township, and Berks county; bounded by lands now or late of Nathan Taylor, Morgan Lewis and others, containing 194 acres and the usual allowance for roads, &c. be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Evan Evans, and to be sold by PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading August 27, 1787. §

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Chester County, Sept. 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock P. M. on the premises, in Springfield township, a valuable Plantation, containing 162 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Fell, Elisha Worrell, and others. There is erected on this plantation an excellent two story stone messuage or tenement, very pleasantly situated, the out-buildings good, and the land in excellent order; taken in execution as the estate of James Heacock, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

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BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bucks, founded on a domestic attachment, to us directed, will be exposed to sale, the premises, on the first day of October next, at ten o'clock, the life estate of Gabriel Vansant in and to a certain messuage and plantation, situate in Middletown township, county aforesaid, well improved, containing about 130 acres of land; when and where attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by the subscribers.

RICHARD STILWELL,
SAMUEL YARDLEY, } Auditors.
¶ THOMAS YARDLEY, jun.

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STRAYED or stolen from the meadows of William Craig, on Greenwich island, two OXEN; the one a dark red with a white spot on his forehead, about 5 years old; the other a stag, with short horns, of a dun colour, about 9 years old, and supposed to weigh about 500 and a half each. Whoever will take up and deliver said cattle to us, the subscribers, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, or if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, *Three Pounds*, and all reasonable charges.

‡ WILLIAM CRAIG,
Philadelphia, August 24. RICHARD PRICE.

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WAS delivered at the stables of JAMES KEGGAN, opposite the State-house, some time ago, since which no owner has applied, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, has a hog mane inclining to the off side, hair long, no marks, a dock'd tail, the hair hanging below the dock above a foot. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same.

Sept. 11, 1787. ¶ JAMES KEGGAN.

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## SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 19th of August, from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, near the Crooked Billet, a light brown MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, her mane has been cut, and stands up in a comb, the other part hangs over to the off side, has a long switch tail. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ ABEL MARPLE.

---

## *TO BE SOLD,*

A Large well Finished

## ROLLING-PRESS,

For *Copper-plate-Printing*. Enquire of the Printers. 6w.

---

*JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by*

## YOUNG & M'CULLOCH,

Corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,

## *The* American Spelling Book,

*Or*, First Part of a GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE of the English Language.——*Seventh Edition.*

By *NOAH WEBSTER*, Esquire.

THIS part of the work contains a clear and concise explanation of the powers of the English letters; which is not to be found in any other book of this kind---An abridgement of the rules for accenting words---A new and methodical arrangement of tables---a distribution of the several classes of difficult and irregular words into separate tables---An easy method for ascertaining the true pronunciation of words---New tables of proper names of places in America---Easy lessons, and entertaining fables and stories---With an introduction to grammar, containing the first principles.

*RECOMMENDATIONS.*

HAVING examined the first part of the new Grammatical Institute of the English Language, published by Mr. *Noah Webster*, we are of opinion, that it is far preferable, in the plan and execution, to Dilworth's, or any other spelling-book which has been introduced into our schools. In these, the entire omission of the rules of pronunciation is a capital defect, which very few of the parents, school-masters or mistresses, employed in teaching children the first rudiments, have sufficient knowledge to supply. The usual manner of throwing together, in the same tables and without any marks of distinction, words in which the same letters are differently pronounced; and the received rules of dividing syllables, which are wholly arbitrary and often unnatural, seem calculated to puzzle the learner, and mislead the instructor into a vicious pronunciation. These defects and mistakes are judiciously supplied in the present work, and the various additions are made with such propriety, that we judge this new spelling-book will be extremely beneficial for the use of schools.

*Subscribed by the following gentlemen.*

The Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Esq; Lieut. Gov. Connecticut,
Rev. Ezra Stiles, S. T. D. President of Yale College,
Rev. Elizur Goodrich, D. D.
Rev. Patrick Allison, D. D. Maryland,
Hon. Stephen Mix Mitchel, Esq;
Col. George Wyllys, Secretary of State,
Col. Thomas Seymour, Mayor of the city of Hartford,
Gen. Samuel H. Parsons,
Hon. John Treadwell, Esq;
Rev. Samuel Hopkins,
Col. Samuel Wyllys,
Ralph Pomeroy, Esq;
John Trumbull, Esq;
Rev. Timothy Dwight,
Rev. Eliphalet Steele,
Rev. Nathan Strong,
Rev. Nathan Perkins,
Rev. Joseph Buckminster,
Mr. Andrew Law,
Daniel Lyman, Esq;
Chauncy Goodrich, Esq;
Joel Barlow, Esq;

*Extract of a letter from Dr.* JOSEPH WILLARD, *President of the University of Cambridge, to the author, dated Cambridge, February* 2, 1784.

SIR,

I Received, some time ago, three copies of your Grammatical Institute of the English Language. I have perused it myself, and put it into the hands of several friends for their perusal. We all concur in the opinion, that it is much superior to Mr. Dilworh's *New Guide*; and that it may be very useful in schools.

I wish you success, Sir, in every endeavour to advance useful knowledge, and hope, in a particular manner, that your exertions to promote an accurate acquaintance with the English language among our youth will be attended with the greatest advantage. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

JOSEPH WILLARD.

*Copy of a letter from* TAPPING REEVE, *Esq; formerly one of the Masters of the College at Princeton, to* John Canfield, *Esq; dated Litchfield, October* 12, 1782.

SIR,

MR. Webster has shewn me a plan of a new English Spelling Book and Grammar; informing me that you wish to know my opinion respecting it. I have perused it sufficiently to form an opinion of the general plan; it appears to be well conceived and judiciously executed, and I apprehend would better answer the purposes of its design than any thing I have hitherto seen. I think it well deserves the attention of the public; for, what is of no little importance, the general use of it will go very far towards demolishing all the odious distinctions occasioned by provincial dialects. Yours, &c.

TAPPING REEVE.

*Extract of a letter from Mr.* BENJAMIN WEST, *Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, to the author, dated Providence, September* 11, 1784.

SIR,

WITH great pleasure and satisfaction I have perused your Grammatical Institute of the English language, and think it the best plan for the instruction of youth of any that has yet been published. You may depend upon it, Sir, I shall do all in my power to encourage the sale of it; and if you think my name will be of any weight, you are welcome to make use of it.

I am, Sir, with the greatest sincerity, your
most obedient and most humble servant,
BENJAMIN WEST.

*College at Providence, April* 14, 1785.

HAVING examined Mr. Webster's Grammatical Institute, we embrace this opportunity to express our approbation of a work of so much use and merit. We think he deserves the thanks of all his countrymen, who wish to write or speak the English language properly.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Chancellor,
JAMES MANNING, President,
ASHUR ROBBINS, Tutor.

HAVING used Mr. Webster's Institute in schools, and had full opportunity to compare the advantages of it with those of other school-books, which we formerly used, we are convinced by experience, that children will learn the language with much greater ease, both to themselves and their instructors, than they can in the use of any other book we have ever seen. We are happy in giving this public testimony to the merit of this performance.

JAMES OLMSTED,
ITH. BIGHAM,
EB. WATSON, jun.
EPAPHRAS BIDWELL, } School-masters.
JOHN ELY,
JOHN POOR,

PERSPICUITY, correctness and precision should, as much as possible, attend every branch of instruction: They are peculiarly necessary in its introductory elements.

On perusing this *first part* of the *Grammatical Institute*, it is with pleasure we find the powers of our alphabet judiciously ascertained; the spelling methodized more happily than is usual in books of this sort; the rules concise, explicit, and exceedingly well adapted to their end.

Any spelling book, we are sensible, may be used to advantage in the hands of a teacher, who is himself a good judge of pronunciation; but it is the peculiar excellence of this, that, wherever it is adopted, the teacher, however deficient at present in that necessary accomplishment, cannot remain so.

It may be observed, indeed, that in some instances, the author, confiding in his own sense of propriety, has ventured to depart from that pronunciation which has been generally received. How far the public will approve of these deviations from former practice, we do not undertake to determine. However, they are but few, and in themselves not very considerable. In all events, we can safely recommend this little book as a performance of special merit. SAMUEL MAGAW, *Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.*

JOHN ANDREWS, *Principal of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.*

*July* 20, 1787.

MR. Webster's spelling book, for the use of children in the rudiments of the English language, is, in my opinion, the best that has yet been published.

*Young Ladies Academy, the city of Philadelphia, July* 21, 1787. ANDREW BROWN.

*Also Published*---A PRIMER, as an Introduction to the above plan.

*Lately Published*---A GRAMMAR of the English Language. *By the same Author.*

A new and correct edition of *Dilworth's* SPELLING BOOK is now offered for sale at the above store, very cheap.

*Childrens Books, School Books*, and *Stationary*, wholesale and retail.

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## *Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.*

## M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

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## TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last evening an indented German servant, named *John Christian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light sandy hair, but having lately been sick looks pale and of thin visage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a surtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fustian-coatee, vest and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, short spotted vest, white dimity ditto, two white Russia sheeting shirts, one pair of new and one pair of old shoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of English twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He speaks tolerable good English and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to excess; but is averse to servitude, and ready to embrace any scheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himself at some employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this state, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said servant to the subscriber in Philadelphia, with reasonable charges, or secure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1787.

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## PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-street, nine doors below Race-street, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the most reasonable prices, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Lisbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe, } WINES,
Fyal
Gin by the Case,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Customers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertisement directed to the public, published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 11th instant, charged the subscriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the said counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby imposed on the public and may possibly have injured many, and is guilty of the base act of forgery." Therefore, in justice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the stain such a publication might otherwise have, I have brought an action at law against Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the said false and scandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

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## *LIVERY-STABLE.*

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above business, by the public's humble servant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia August 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.